1606/530.
Burgie — J — 1 — 34

THE

REGIMENTAL COMPANION.

VOL. II.

Printed by C. Roworth,
Hudson's Court, Strand.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
68
MAR

THE REGIMENTAL COMPANION;

CONTAINING

THE RELATIVE DUTIES

OF

Every Officer in the Britiſh Army;

AND

Rendering the Principles of Syſtem and Reſponſibility familiar.

By CHARLES JAMES,

Author of Hints to Lord Rawdon on our Military Eſtabliſhments, a Comprehenſive View of the Interior of Regiments, &c.

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

Aimez donc ces details, ils ne ſont pas ſans gloire,
C'eſt là le premier pas qui mene à la victoire;
Dans des honneurs obſcurs vous ne vieillirez pas,
Soldat, vous aprendrez a régir des ſoldats.

King *of* Pruſſia's *Works.*

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. EGERTON, AT THE MILITARY LIBRARY, WHITEHALL.

1800.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
69
MAR

CONTENTS.

VOL. II.

PAGE.

GENERAL and Regimental Regulations, containing ſome ſpecific Standing Orders 268
Daily Report of the Barrack, Meſſes, Hoſpitals 290
Ditto for Camp . . . 291
General Remarks relative to Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers . . 296
Corporals 298
Size-Roll, &c. for ditto . . . 300
Drumm e . . 301
Soldiers 302
General Inſtructions to be obſerved in the Medical Department of the Army . . 306
The Phyſician General . . . ibid.
Surgeon General . . . 308
Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals . 309
General Rules relative to Qualifications for Appointments in the Medical and Chirurgical Branches of the Service . . 310
Regimental Surgeon 313

Set

PAGE
Set of capital Inſtruments for each Regimental Surgeon . . . 320
Liſt of a Pocket Caſe of Inſtruments . 322
Hoſpitals, with Military Superintendants 325
Orders to be obeyed by the Quarter-Maſter Serjeants in Military Hoſpitals . . . 329
Rules for General Hoſpitals delivered the 24th of September, 1799 332
Regimental Court of Enquiry . 342
General Court-Martial . . 344
Form of a Sentence uſually pronounced at a General Court-Martial . . 349
Form of Acquittal . . . 350
Puniſhments uſually exerciſed in the Britiſh Army by Sentence of a General Court-Martial 354
Regimental Court-Martial . . 355
Inſtructions with regard to the Sword Salute 374
Trumpet Soundings, according to the Regulations publiſhed in 1799 . . . 379
Bugle-Horn Duty Soundings . . . 381
Inſtructions to Drum-Majors, as practiſed in the 1ſt Regiment of Foot Guards . . 382
Station of the Drummers and Fifers in Battalion during Exerciſe . . . 384
Several Beats in the Field . . 385
Several Beats in Garriſon . . ibid.
Bugle Horn 386

Station

PAGE
Station of the Drummers during Exercise, *according to the French Regulations* . . 387
Drum-Major's Signals for the several Beats 388
Remarks, relative to Regimental Music 391
Military Honours 392
Rank of Engineers 397
Rank and Precedence between Land and Sea Officers 391
Report of Board of General Officers in 1776, respecting the Captain Lieutenants, in case of a Reduction of the Additional Companies. 400

APPENDIX.

Recruiting Districts, &c. 407—General Instructions relative to Recruiting 409—Bounties to be allowed for Recruits, according to the last General Regulations 412—Mutiny Act, 1799, 416—Form of Oath 418—Form of Certificate 420.
The regular Method of receiving Drafts of Men 423 Letters of Service 424—Allowance to Officers to defray the Expence of their Voyage from India 428 Allowance to Officers going on foreign Stations 430 Account current for a Draftable Corps, consisting of 847 Men, including rejected and approved Recruits 433—Extracts from the Barrack-Master General's Circular Letter to Barrack-Masters 437—Regimental Paymasters 449—Circular Letter respecting

ſpecting Arrears 452—Orders by the Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, reſpecting the Tax upon Income 456.

Allowance and Expence for Clothing a Regiment of Light Dragoons 458—Ditto Eſtimate 461—Allowance and Eſtimate for Clothing a Regiment of Militia 469—Drafts from Militia Regiments 474—General Orders iſſued at Liſle, for the Government of the Troops taken off Oſtend 477—Ball Cartridges 481 Indemnification for Loſſes ſuſtained by Officers, &c. on actual Service 482—General Orders reſpecting Allowance of Wood at the Cape of Good Hope 486 Military Communications, &c. 488.

Office of Commiſſary General of Muſters; Ditto of Stores; Tranſport Board 490—Circular Letter relative to Effects and Credits of Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates who die 492—Curſory Obſervations relative to the Formation of Light Corps, &c. 495

Concluſion 500—General Returns to be made to the War-Office Department, &c. 521—Forms of Returns and Circular Letters of Inſtruction for ditto 527 to 553.

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 69 MAR

THE

REGIMENTAL COMPANION,

&c. &c.

VOL. II.

THE various communications with which the author has been favoured, during the progreſs of this edition, having conſiderably increaſed the ſize of the work; in order to render it more portable, it has been judged adviſable to divide the matter into two volumes.

General

General and Regimental Regulations, containing ſome ſpecific ſtanding Orders.

AN officer of a company at leaſt, to march the men to church every Sunday. He is to remain there during the whole time of divine ſervice; and if any non-commiſſioned officer, or ſoldier, ſhall abſent himſelf from church, or leave it before ſervice is over, he ſhall ſuffer the penalties expreſſed in the Articles of War.

Officers, when with their regiments, are never to appear in any other dreſs, than the uniforms of their ſeveral corps.

When the colonel is from the regiment, the commanding officer preſent is to ſend him monthly and fourteen days returns, of the ſtate of the regiment.

The captains of troops, or companies, will be anſwerable to the colonel for the clothing, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and knapſacks, which they may receive for the uſe of their ſeveral troops, or companies.

The young officers are to remain at head quarters, until

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 69 MAR

until they become perfectly acquainted with the firſt principles of military duty. They muſt attend all courts-martial, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of their proceedings. They muſt, likewiſe, make themſelves perfectly maſters of the Articles of War; learn how to make out the different returns, inſpection rolls, &c.

No officer is to change his guard, or other duty, except by leave of the commanding officer; and the adjutant muſt be apprized of the ſame, when granted.

If an officer, after he has marched his detachment beyond the outermoſt barrier of the place, ſhould be ordered back before he has paſſed the barrier, it will not go for a duty; nor does the mere marching off parade excuſe him. This rule holds good with reſpect to the non-commiſſioned officers and private men.

If an officer's tour of duty to mount the guard, ſhould come while he is on detachment, he is not obliged to take it when he returns; but if he ſhould come into town or camp the day that he is to mount, and that his detachment is diſmiſſed before the guards are marched off from the parade; he muſt then mount the guard without any difficulty or ſcruple. The ſpirit and tendency of this regulation go, in

fact, to this principle, that military duty must be done, be the exercise of it ever so inconvenient to individuals: and it would be unbecoming in any officer to object to do that which necessity alone exacts.

When any officer, not having the command of a troop, or company, desires leave of absence, he is, first, to apply to the officer commanding it, and then to the commanding officer. When he has obtained leave, he must acquaint the adjutant for what time, and leave proper directions, how he may be written to. If any officer have leave of absence from the regiment, he is not, on any account, to take away a soldier, without express permission from the commanding officer of the regiment, which he is to communicate to the adjutant, that the same may be noticed in the regimental report of the company. Officers' servants (who have been taken from the ranks, and are, to all intents and purposes, rank and file men, when the service requires) during the absence of their masters, should always attend morning and evening parades at least; and if deficient in the knowledge of their duty, they must be sent to drill.

When an officer, being absent on leave, wishes to obtain a further indulgence, he is not to apply to the commander in chief, even though he were at head quarters,

quarters, in England, North Britain, or Ireland; but he is to make his requeſt ſome time before-hand, through the commanding officer of his regiment, who will forward his application to the general of the diſtrict; which will finally be attended to according to the nature of it. Should he, by diſtance, or ſome unavoidable occurrence, be ſhut out of theſe intermediate channels, he muſt ſtate the caſe to the commanding officer of his regiment, who will ſpecify the ſame on the back, or in a vacant column of his returns. But an officer ſo circumſtanced, is not, on any account, to preſume to treſpaſs upon the commander in chief, who is the laſt reſort of military applications between his Majeſty and the army.

When the ſeveral troops, or companies, are quartered together, one field officer, and one half of the captains, muſt be preſent; as alſo one commiſſioned officer or more, per troop, beſides the quarter-maſter, whoſe attendance never can be diſpenſed with.

A captain, and one commiſſioned officer, together with the quarter-maſter, muſt always be preſent, when there are two troops, or companies, in a town, village, or cantonment. In the abſence of a captain, each of the ſubaltern officers, belonging to ſuch troops, or companies, muſt attend.

When a troop, or company, is alone, and the captain happens to be abſent, the lieutenant and cornet,

or

or lieutenant and enſign, of ſuch troop, or company, ſhall be always preſent.

No officer whatſoever, under the rank of colonel, is to be abſent from his command above three months in the year, without ſpecial leave from the King.

In extraordinary caſes, when the ſervice ſhall require it, the colonels of the reſpective regiments may diſpenſe with the abſence of their officers, in a greater number, or for a longer time, than the regulated periods. The ſaid colonels are, however, to tranſmit to the ſecretary at war, an account, in writing, within fourteen days after ſuch leave of abſence has been granted, of the nature of the ſervice, on which ſuch officer, or officers, ſo abſent by his leave, are employed.

When the regiment ſhall be ordered into cantonments, the commanding officer will diſpoſe of the companies in ſuch a manner as he ſhall judge beſt, for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice; paying particular attention to the appointment of an officer, to command at each cantonment, whoſe experience and good conduct may be depended upon.

The colours, pay-maſter, ſurgeon, adjutant, quarter-maſter, ſerjeant-major, quarter-maſter ſerjeant, drill ſerjeant, and all the recruits, drum-major, fife-major, with the muſic and fifers, are to remain at head quarters,

ters. A drum and fife is generally allowed to accompany each detachment.

All returns required to be given in from the ſeveral companies, muſt be ſigned by the commanding officer of each company; his rank being ſpecified under his ſignature. A regimental return of the ſame collectively, is to be ſigned by the commanding officer of each battalion, every week, for the general of the diſtrict. Every fourteen days, and on the firſt of every month, a liſt, containing the names of the officers preſent and abſent, with an account of the time and occaſion of ſuch abſence, muſt be ſent to the commander in chief, ſecretary at war, and adjutant general, that his Majeſty may be ſatisfied of the due performance of his commands. All governors, or commanders of garriſons, and the officer commanding in chief, in each reſpective quarter, of any of the troops of regiments of horſe, dragoons, and foot, are to furniſh theſe liſts, under pain of being caſhiered.

When officers of cavalry, foot-guards, or the line, obtain leave of abſence, they muſt leave their ſeveral addreſſes at their agents, as the pleading ignorance of any particular order to join, would not be admitted.

Should an officer's leave expire on a return day, he muſt be in quarters, or barracks, in time to apprize the adjutant of his arrival, before the regimental reports are ſigned; as he might otherwiſe be reported

abſent

abſent without leave. Communications by letter, of ſuch propoſed arrival, are not to be attended to; his Majeſty's command being, that every officer ſhall be *bona fide and in propriâ perſonâ* at quarters, or with the regiment, when the returns are given in. Non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers muſt always return before taptoo-beating.

It is recommended, that every officer commanding a company ſhould have conſtantly in his poſſeſſion, an orderly book of conduct. His orderly ſerjeant, who has naturally acceſs to every public document of the kind, will be able to aſſiſt him, in diſcovering ſuch men as are deſerving of promotion and occaſional indulgence, or of ſuch as merit rigour and chaſtiſement.

The adjutant and ſerjeant-major will be particularly attentive on this head; their book forming a ſort of general reference, to which the preſident, and members, of a regimental, or general court-martial, may turn, to aſcertain the good or bad character of a delinquent.

In ſome corps, particularly in the Rothſay and Caithneſs Fencibles (who, we believe, have the merit of its firſt adoption) a general muſter-roll is made out every twenty-fourth of June and December, containing the name, age, country, time of ſervice, and progreſs in military knowledge, of every non-commiſſioned officer, and private, in the ſeveral companies. This

liſt

liſt is ſubmitted to the colonel, or commanding officer, at the above-mentioned periods, who reads the different names, and blames or praiſes, before the whole battalion, according to the ſeveral ſtatements he has received. The two great principles of ſhame and emulation are thus kept alive, with very little trouble; and if the rule were general, it would be in his Majeſty's power, at the expiration of every ſix months, or every year, to know preciſely how many Scotch, Iriſh, Engliſh, and Welſh ſubjects he has in his ſervice; every individual of whom would be impreſſed with an idea, that his good or bad conduct muſt ultimately reach the King.

A faithful report of the neceſſaries of each company, ſigned by the captain, or officer commanding the troop, or company, is to be delivered every Monday morning at parade, for the colonel's future examination; and on the twenty-fourth of every month, the debts and credits of the company muſt be aſcertained, and the balances ſtruck. In cavalry regiments, the balances are ſtruck on the twenty-fourth of every ſecond month.

In the diſcharge of that important duty (the inſpection of neceſſaries) officers will be ſcrupulouſly attentive to every part of the ſoldier's dreſs and apparel, being at all times reſponſible for the actual ſtate of every article belonging to him. They muſt,

above

above all things, be minute in their obſervation of his linen. A dirty ſoldier (than which there cannot be a more opprobrious term in military language, except that of *coward)* in order to ſave two-pence for liquor, will frequently wear the ſame ſhirt a fortnight or three weeks together; taking care, all the time, to exhibit a complete ſtock; and having art enough to deceive his officer by means of detached frills. The ſerjeant and corporal of his ſquad ought to pay ſevere attention to this practice. No excuſe whatever ſhould be admittted, when any deficiency, in the complement of neceſſaries, is diſcovered to ariſe from negligence, or worſe cauſes. Soldiers will frequently borrow from each other, in order to get through the day of general inſpection. To prevent colluſions, the captains of companies will have the initials of every man's name printed on his ſhirt, between the ſhoulders, with a particular mark of his own under the frill. Marking-irons, for this purpoſe, may be purchaſed at a very moderate expence.

Liſt of Neceſſaries to be provided by ſtoppage, from Pay of the Soldiers of Regiments of Foot, Militia, and Fencible Infantry. See General Regulations, Page 154.

	Per Annum. £.	s.	d.
For two pair of black cloth gaiters, at 4s per pair - -	0	8	0
For a ſecond pair of breeches -	0	6	6
One hair leather - - - - -	0	0	2½
Two pair of ſhoes, at 6s. per pair -	0	12	0
Mending ditto - - - - -	0	4	0
One pair of ſtockings, or two pair of ſocks - - - - -	0	1	6
Two ſhirts, at 5s. 6d. per ſhirt. -	0	11	0
A foraging cap - - - - -	0	1	3
A knapſack, at 6s. once in ſix years	0	1	0
Pipe-clay and whiting - - - -	0	4	4
A clothes-bruſh, at 1s. once in two years	0	0	6
Three ſhoe-bruſhes, at 5d. per bruſh	0	1	3
Black-ball - - - - - - -	0	2	0
Worſted mitts - - - -	0	0	9
A powdering bag and puff, once every three years, at 1s. 6d. -	0	0	6
Two combs, at 6d. per comb -	0	1	0
Greaſe and powder for the hair -	0	3	0
Waſhing at 4d. per week - -	0	17	4
Total	3	16	1½

Every intelligent officer, who ſhall attentively conſider the annexed liſt, muſt be ſenſible of two inconveniences that may ariſe in the appropriation of ſome part of the ſtoppages. The principal one relates to the ſecond pair of breeches. The ſum allotted for this purpoſe is variouſly applied, and not always to the ſatisfaction of the private ſoldier, or his captain; being under the immediate controul of the quarter-maſter, who accounts to his colonel only. The next regards the ſtoppage made for greaſe and powder. Differing, as we unqueſtionably do, from the advocates for mere appearance, and being ſenſible, that the quality of cleanlineſs would be obtained without the appendage of a tail, or the filthy mixture of greaſe and bad flour; we cannot forbear expreſſing a wiſh, that every Britiſh ſoldier may be relieved from ſo unneceſſary a burthen.

All perſons detaining, buying, or exchanging, ſoldiers' arms, clothes, caps, or any articles deemed regimental neceſſaries, or cauſing the colour of ſuch clothes to be changed, are by the Articles of War, and by the common law of the land, to forfeit five pounds, on conviction thereof before a juſtice of the peace, and every non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who ſhall offend againſt the ſaid article by colluſion, or otherwiſe, will be tried and puniſhed accordingly.

At

At every weekly inſpection, great attention ſhould be given to the ſtate of health of every man in the company, in order to find out, whether any individual be diſordered, and imprudent enough to conceal his caſe from the regimental ſurgeon. The cloſe inſpection of hands, and a thorough examination of the ſhirt laſt worn, will aſcertain the truth. When this occurs in a venereal complaint, five ſhillings, or more, ought to be ſtopped from the ſoldier's ſubſiſtence, to form a fund for the relief and comfort of his ſick comrades in the hoſpital.

When recruits firſt join a regiment, the ſerjeant-major ſhould take care, that they aſſociate with the ſteady ſoldiers of the company. It would not be amiſs, if ſome encouragement were held out to ſuch old ſoldiers, as would ſeparately undertake the inſtruction and guidance of freſh enliſted men.

When a ſoldier is permitted to go upon furlough for any length of time, he muſt leave a certain proportion of his pay in his captain's hands, to make up the wear and tear of his neceſſaries.

A ſingular circumſtance having occurred this war, with reſpect to the extenſion of a ſoldier's furlough; (ſo ſingular indeed, that the captain of a grenadier company, who had been thirty years in his county-regiment, was deprived of a vacant majority, and threatened with a general court-martial, for igno-

rance or neglect of the ſpecific article on that head) it cannot be ſuperfluous to repeat the following clauſe.

In Section 6. Art 1. it is ordained, that in caſe any officer ſhall knowingly receive and entertain a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, or ſhall not, after his being diſcovered to be a deſerter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he laſt ſerved; he the ſaid officer, ſo offending ſhall, on being convicted thereof before a general court-martial, be caſhiered.

To explain the ſpecific inſtance, it is neceſſary to ſtate, that the officer above alluded to, on being applied to by a man of his company, who had abſconded from the regiment, for an extenſion of his furlough, and on his acknowledging that he had left quarters without leave, and truſted to his goodneſs to intercede with the colonel in his behalf, not only acceded to his requeſt, but when the party had traced him to the houſe, permitted him to remain concealed without giving notice of the ſame. He had, however, the precaution to take ſuch ſteps as ſecured the return of the man to the regiment. His preceding conduct was notwithſtanding reported to the Commander in Chief, and being conſidered as a breach of the Article of War, the promotion went over his head.

This was the fact; and this the cauſe aſſigned, when

when he complained of the injuſtice he ſuffered. The relation of it cannot be uſeleſs, ſince it may ſerve as a caution to other officers.

It ought to be particularly recommended to every ſoldier on furlough, to be ſtrictly regimental during the whole time of his abſence, that no diſgrace may fall upon the corps he belongs to, from his ſlovenly dreſs, and unſoldierlike appearance. Many colonels, with the laudable view, no doubt, of preſerving the clothing, will not permit a ſoldier to go upon furlough, unleſs he be provided with coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches of his own: others inſiſt upon their going in the regimental ſuit of the foregoing year. We ſhould humbly conceive, that many bad practices, and temptations to deſert, &c. might be prevented by a contrary ſyſtem, and no damage could be done to the regimentals, as the ſoldier, on his return, would be narrowly inſpected. An attachment to the ſervice would become habitual to him, by being conſtantly in the dreſs of his corps; and the neceſſity of behaving well muſt be always impreſſed upon his mind, from the conſciouſneſs of his being publicly known.

Soldiers that are permitted to work, muſt be provided with coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, hat, or cap, of their own, to prevent the injury which would, otherwiſe, be done to their regimentals.

In the two regiments of Life Guards, an allowance

under the head of additional daily pay, is made to the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major of each of thoſe corps to defray the expences of ſervants.

Officers' ſervants are not, on any account whatever, to traffic with the ſoldiers, or to ſell any one article to them, without the knowledge and leave of the captains of companies.

Officers' ſervants, whether ſoldiers or not, while with the regiment to which their maſters belong, or in camp, are, to all intents and purpoſes, ſubject to the Articles of War, being followers of the army.

Before a ſoldier is taken from the ranks, to be an officer's ſervant, he muſt be reported, by the adjutant, perfectly maſter of every part of his duty; and at every inſpection of the company he muſt appear, regimentally dreſſed, with his muſquet, &c.

Liveries ought not, on any account, to be worn by regimental ſervants; the character of a ſoldier being ſuperior to all menial ſtations.

Soldiers who have leave to wait upon officers, are always to mount guard when their maſters do.

Recruits, on joining their reſpective companies, are, without loſs of time, to be fully provided with every article of dreſs belonging to a ſoldier. They are to be inſtructed in the method of cleaning their arms, accoutrements, &c. and of dreſſing themſelves in a ſoldier like manner. They are to be carefully

inſpected

inſpected, by a non-commiſſioned officer of their company, and by him marched to the regimental parade, and delivered over to the drill ſerjeant, at the different hours of drill. The drill ſerjeant will report to the adjutant, ſuch men as may abſent themſelves; as alſo ſuch non-commiſſioned officers as do not ſtrictly conform to the foregoing rule. The recruits muſt be taught agreeably to the regulations which are given out from the adjutant general's office, and have been approved of by his Majeſty. They are not to join the battalion at exerciſe, until they have been reported fit for duty to the major or adjutant.

Such men as are indulged with leave to lie out of camp, or barracks, are not to be ſeen out of their lodgings after watch-ſetting, or taptoo, nor at any time when the troops are ordered to remain in barracks.

The corporals of ſquads muſt make it their buſineſs, to find out ſuch men as ſhall preſume to be out contrary to this order; and officers ought not, on any pretext, to overlook a breach of it.

No man is, on any pretence, to bring a ſtranger into camp, or barracks, to ſleep. The corporals muſt viſit the mens' rooms frequently every night; and if they ſee any ſtrangers, they are immediately to report them to the officer on guard, if the diſcovery be made at a late hour; and both they and the ſoldiers who

who introduced them, muſt be lodged in the guard-houſe, to account for their miſconduct the next day.

After parade, &c. the men muſt not, on any ac-account, aſſemble in large bodies, and go out of the barracks in a mob-like, or diſorderly manner.

Every non-commiſſioned officer, commanding a detachment, or guard, after having performed the duty, will account for any ammunition he may have received, and muſt never diſmiſs his party with loaded arms.

No man who preſumes to marry without leave of his commanding officer, is to be allowed to meſs, or ſleep out of camp, or barracks; nor is he to have the ſame indulgencies which good ſoldiers generally receive.

Officers commanding troops, or companies, are to ſee, that all orders be regularly read, by a non-commiſſioned officer, at every evening parade; ſo that none may hereafter plead ignorance of any order iſſued by government, or by the officer commanding the regiment.

Cavalry officers are not, on any account, to part with their regimental horſes; nor to take them from the regiment, without previous leave from the commanding officer of the regiment. They are not to ride them on ſporting parties, attach them to gigs, or cur-

or curricles, or, in any ſenſe or way, make uſe of the troop horſes for private convenience, or amuſement.

The abuſes which have been notoriouſly committed, with reſpect to troop horſes, call for a moſt rigorous injunction againſt the above-mentioned practices. No colonel, or commanding officer can be ſaid to act with common honeſty to his country, who would connive at ſuch irregularities. Proſtitutes living in barracks, have been known to drive four of the beſt troop horſes in hand; and occaſionally to take their morning rides, with the ſame effrontery.

No officer, be his rank what it may, is, on any account, to uſe one article belonging to a dragoon, or foot ſoldier.

The major is to make himſelf thoroughly acquainted with the ſtate of the regiment; frequently to inſpect the regimental books, and to ſee that they are kept correct. He is to make himſelf perfectly converſant in all military duties; and, in his abſence, the ſenior captain is to fill his poſt.

By a late regulation, the commanding officer of every regiment, diviſion, or detachment, is authorized to frank letters for the immediate uſe of the men. It is required, that he ſhould ſign his name and rank, with the name of the regiment, on ſome legible part of the cover, or outſide; ſpecifying, that the perſon,

perſon, from whom the letter goes, is a ſoldier. Letters directed to the ſame arrive poſt free.

When any officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or private ſoldier, conceives himſelf aggrieved, by being ordered out of his turn of duty, or otherwiſe, he muſt not, on any pretext whatever, preſume to diſpute the propriety of ſuch an order before he has obeyed it. When relieved, he may reſpectfully remonſtrate, through the proper channels; and, if not redreſſed, or ſatisfactorily anſwered by his commanding officer, he may then demand a court-martial.

The adjutant is not to do any duty, but that of adjutant. When a young officer joins the regiment, he muſt give him a copy of the ſtanding orders of the regiment; and put him in the way of expeditiouſly acquiring a complete knowledge of his ſeveral duties. He muſt recommend the drill ſerjeant, or any other commiſſioned officer to him, for the purpoſe of being taught the firſt principles; after which he will pay particular attention to his execution of the manual, ſword ſalute, &c. as already expreſſed. The adjutant muſt keep his roſters and rolls of duty clear, that no officer may be ſent on duty out of his turn. He is alſo to wait upon the commanding officer, for orders, every morning, at a ſpecified hour; after which he is to give out the orders of the day; likewiſe at a

ſpecified

ſpecified hour, unleſs he be prevented by ſome extraordinary event.

The quarter-maſter is not to do any duty, except that of quarter-maſter, while the regiment is on actual ſervice. His duty is, to take care of the ammunition and ſtores of the regiment; to attend at all deliveries of coals, forage, &c. and to prevent frauds being committed againſt the public ſervice.

The pay-maſter of a regiment, by a late regulation, is not to do any military ſervice, except that of ſitting at courts-martial; his appointment being, to all intents and purpoſes, of a civil nature. All officers on duty and thoſe in waiting, as next for duty, muſt be mentioned in the orders of the day. They are conſtantly to remain in quarters, camp, or cantonments.

The regimental ſurgeon, and his mates, are likewiſe directed to confine all their attention to the care of the ſick. For inſtructions, relative to the management of the ſick in regimental hoſpitals, ſee the War Office regulations for 1799, page 28, and the ſubſequent pages.

As the militia eſtabliſhment, with reſpect to duties upon actual ſervice, is in every reſpect ſimilar to the line, or, at leaſt, ought to be ſo (ſince they frequently act together in brigade) it were to be wiſhed, for the ſake of good order and diſcipline, that ſome diſtinct and abſolute rule could be made for the better management of double commiſſions. An abuſe, ſo manifeſtly

manifeſtly detrimental to the ſervice, ſhould, at leaſt, be checked in inſtances that might involve the ſafety of a whole regiment.

N. B. This remark attaches to the militia only, as no ſuch abuſe exiſts in the line.

The pay-maſter (whoſe contradictory functions muſt appear upon his own muſter roll, on the 24th of every month) ought not to be captain of a flank company: neither ſhould the quarter-maſter act in that capacity. Surgeons, and their mates, are in the ſame predicament. If there were only one or two ſolitary inſtances of this direct violation of the ſpirit and tendency of the War Office Inſtructions, it might appear invidious to make the preſent remark; but as this abuſe, like many others, in ſituations more eminently dangerous, has *increaſed*, is *increaſing*, and ought to be *diminiſhed*, every well-wiſher to the country ſhould continue to expoſe it.

Returns of all caſualties and promotions (likewiſe of men returned from deſertion) which may happen in the regiment; to be regularly tranſmitted by the adjutant of every militia regiment, to the clerks of the ſub-diviſion meetings, on the 24th day in every month, while the regiment is on actual ſervice, ſigned by himſelf, and the commanding officer. If a man be diſcharged for any complaint, the ſurgeon muſt alſo ſign the return.

Men

Men dying in the regiment, are to be buried at the expence of the captain of the company to which they belonged; this caſualty being provided for, in the half-year's allowance for the charge of arms. Specific inſtructions, relative to the diſpoſal, or appropriation, of a deceaſed ſoldier's property, have already been given. It is here neceſſary to ſtate, that whatever ſums may be due to him, on his captain's book, they are not to be affected by the burial expences.

When the regiment is in barracks, an officer is to viſit them, to inſpect the meſſes, and regimental infirmary, every day, at appointed hours. He is to report to the commanding officer, what condition the barracks are in; what number of meſſes there are in each company; how the men are ſupplied with proviſions; the number of patients in the hoſpital, and how attended. If the regiment be in quarters, an officer of a company is to viſit every houſe, upon which the men are billetted, and to enquire of the landlord, as to their general conduct and behaviour.

The annexed form is ſubmitted, as a proper voucher for the diſcharge of theſe duties, viz.

Daily Report of the Barracks, Meſſes, Hoſpitals, &c. of the Regiment of Cavalry, Foot, Fencible, or Militia, of 1799.

Companies.	What Day.	Number of Meſſes.	Number in each Meſs.	Beef at per lb.	Mutton at per lb.	Pork at per lb.	Meal and Salt.	Vegetables.	Bread, &c. bought.	Meat expended in each Meſs	Meat remaining in each Meſs
Colonel's											
Lt. Col's.											
Major's											
1ſt Capt's.											
2d Capt's.											
3d Capt's.											
4th Capt's.											
5th Capt's.											
6th Capt's.											
7th Capt's.											
Total											

Married - -	REMARKS.
Sick - - - -	Viſited the Barracks, &c.
On Furlough -	Not Meſſing
On Command -	Found them *(as the caſe may be)*
Officers' Servants	Beds folded up. Gals. & Stairs
Drummers - -	Hoſp. well (or ill, attended.
At Work - -	Number of Patients.
General Total	(Signed)
	(Rank)

The following form for camp is upon a ſmaller ſcale, and relates to meſſing only.—The report of the hoſpital, &c. might, however, be eaſily included.

Camp of 1799. *Meſs Return of the Regiment of Cavalry, Foot, Militia, or Fencible.*

Companies.	No. of Meſſes in each Comp.				Total.	Dinners dreſſed in each Meſs.			
	Number 1.	Number 2.	Number 3.	Number 4.		Meſſes which have Meat and Broth.	Meſſes which have baked or roaſted Mt.	Meſſes which have Fiſh.	General Conſumption of Roots & Vegetables.
Colonel's -									
Lieut. Colonel's									
Major's -									
1ſt Captain's									
2d Captain's									
3d Captain's									
4th Captain's									
5th Captain's									
6th Captain's									
7th Captain's									
Total of Men's Meſſing in Tents									

Signed
Rank

The ſerjeant-major is to keep a roſter and roll of duties of the non-commiſſioned officers and private men. The drum and fife-majors are to obſerve the ſame regulation with reſpect to their drummers and fifers. The quarter-maſter ſerjeant to aſſiſt the quarter-maſter, and to ſee that the pioneers do their duty.

Pay ſerjeants are to keep regular pay-bill rolls, in which they are to enter all caſualties that happen in their companies. They muſt take care to preſerve, in the beſt condition they can, the regimentals, neceſſaries, &c. and account for all caſualties. The ſerjeants and corporals are to keep ſize and duty rolls of their reſpective companies.

No ſerjeant or corporal ſhall ſell any kind of liquor, under any pretext whatever.

If any ſerjeant or corporal be known to drink or keep company with the ſoldiers, drummers or fifers, or to conceal from his officer any inſtance of indecent or unſoldier-like behaviour among them, he will be confined on a charge of connivance, &c. contrary to good order and diſcipline, and be tried accordingly.

The non-commiſſioned officers and private men, are to receive their pay at leaſt once a week; and no more than one ſhilling and ſixpence per week is to be ſtopped from each ſoldier; for which he is to be accounted with on the 24th day in every month, when the balance

lance, if any, is to be paid to him. In cavalry regiments the accounts are ſettled on the 24th of every ſecond month.

A ſerjeant or corporal of a company is to go round the barracks or quarters of their ſeveral companies, as ſoon as the taptoo has beat, and to report any man who may be abſent. He is every morning to ſee what men are ſick, that the arms and accoutrements are properly hung up, beds well arranged and folded, and the rooms, ſtairs, and galleries, clean ſwept, previous to the viſiting officer's inſpection. The return of the ſick and lame muſt be given by a corporal from each company, to the ſurgeon or his aſſiſtant, every morning.

The corporals are always to have a bruſh on parade, that the company's clothes may be clean bruſhed.

No man, who is properly provided with neceſſaries, is to be put under ſtoppages, except by ſentence of a court-martial. No ſtoppage to exceed the half of a ſoldier's pay. All arms and accoutrements damaged in the field, or on duty, are to be repaired at the expence of the captain; unleſs the injury ſhould have been occaſioned by the neglect or wantonneſs of the ſoldier, who, in that caſe, ſhould be ſent to drill, and put under ſtoppages to pay the regimental armourer's charge.

Any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier who ſhall

be heard to ſwear, or uſe profane expreſſions, ſhall incur the penalties expreſſed in the Articles of War.

Gaming of every deſcription is ſtrictly prohibited among non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, and private men.

The drum and fife-majors, with all the drummers and fifers off duty, are to practiſe the reveille, troop, retreat, and taptoo, every day.

The muſicians are to attend at all roll-callings, and to be preſent invariably, when the regiment is under arms. The beſt proficient in muſic, and otherwiſe capable of directing, is to be appointed to act as maſter of the band; under whoſe immediate care and inſpection the reſt are to be, and he muſt be anſwerable for their clean and uniform appearance. The drum-major, being more eſſentially neceſſary in actual ſervice, ſhould have the ſuperintendence of the whole.

The muſicians, drummers, and fifers, are to be uniformly dreſſed on all occaſions, and on no account whatever to deviate from the ſtanding orders of the regiment.

A ſerjeant or a corporal is to be conſtantly in the way, to receive any orders that may be iſſued.

The ſerjeant-major, quarter-maſter ſerjeant, with a ſerjeant and corporal from each company, drum-major and fife-major, are to attend at the orderly room every day for orders.

No man, returned in the ſick liſt, is on any account to quit his barracks or quarters, without a written leave from the ſurgeon or his aſſiſtant; and he is, on all occaſions, to appear dreſſed according to the regulations of the regiment, when he is permitted to walk out.

Any man who is ordered to the drill, and does not attend, is to be ſent to the black-hole for twenty-four hours for the firſt offence, and forty-eight hours for the ſecond; but if he ſhould continue to neglect that duty, he is to be confined under a written charge of diſobedience of orders, and tried by a court-martial.

Any ſoldier who ſhall uſe reproachful or provoking ſpeeches or geſtures, or ſhall upbraid another with his country, or paſt conduct, will be ſent to the black-hole.

No non-commiſſioned officer or private ſoldier is to hire another to do his duty for him, nor is any exchange of duty to take place, without the expreſs leave of the commanding officer of the company.

A ſoldier is not, on any account to carry coals, or do any ſort of dirty work, in any part of his regimentals.

The Articles of War are to be read in the circle of the regiment every ſecond month, and to every recruit on his being ſquaded.

The complement of neceſſaries to be furniſhed each

ſoldier

ſoldier, conſiſts of three ſhirts, two pair of white yarn ſtockings, or ſocks, two pair of good ſhoes, one pair of long gaiters, with bruſhes and black-balls, &c.— For further particulars ſee Military Finance.

General Remarks relative to Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers.

The orderly duty of a company is generally taken weekly by the ſerjeants in turn.

At all roll-callings they are firſt to report to their commanding officer, and then to the ſerjeant-major, the names of ſuch men as are abſent without leave.

A non-commiſſioned officer is to attend ſtrictly to every circumſtance of a ſoldier's conduct and behaviour in his quarters, and to make it his buſineſs to diſcover the different ſhades of character, ſo as to ſatisfy his commanding officer on every point of enquiry.

Every non-commiſſioned officer muſt be perfectly acquainted with the duties of a battalion, be maſter of the manual and platoon exerciſes, &c. and know how to write in a clear and expeditious manner.

When a non-commiſſioned officer finds it neceſſary to confine any ſoldier in the guard-room, he will, without loſs of time, acquaint his commanding officer with

with the nature of the offence, and take his directions accordingly.

Non-commiſſioned officers enforcing the orders they have received, muſt avoid all kind of altercation. They muſt be firm, collected, and conciſe in their communications, but by no means peeviſh, brutal, or impatient. If a ſoldier ſhould be hardy enough to contend with a ſerjeant or corporal, he muſt be inſtantly reported.

Non-commiſſioned officers are minutely to inſpect the quota of men, who have been warned for parade duties, &c. before they are delivered over to the corporal to march away. They are to be alert whenever the drum beats for orders, and the inſtant they have received the regimental directions in the orderly room, they muſt without loſs of time, communicate the ſame to their officers.

As the ſtaff officers of a regiment, eſpecially upon ſervice, are frequently out of the immediate reach of the ſeveral ſerjeants, the orderly ſerjeant of the colonel's or commanding officer's company, ought to be directed to ſhew all orders to them excluſively.

In caſe an officer of a platoon or diviſion is killed in action, the eldeſt ſerjeant of that diviſion is to command it, until another officer comes up and takes charge of it.

Corporals.

Corporals.

The ſituation of a corporal is, perhaps one of the moſt reſponſible parts of the interior œconomy of a regiment. He is to his ſquad, what a captain is to his company, and a colonel to the regiment. On the different corporals, in fact, depends the good or bad appearance of a corps. It is their duty to be conſtantly with the men, to compel them to appear clean and properly dreſſed at all times, and to parade them for duty.

The orderly duty among corporals is the ſame as that of the ſerjeants.

It is a corporal's buſineſs to march every party for duty regularly to the parade. He is there to deliver over his ſquad to the ſerjeant-major; to whom he is reſponſible, as well as the orderly ſerjeant, for its good or bad appearance.

Previous to all private inſpections of companies, corporals are to prepare the liſt of their ſquads, from which the orderly ſerjeant forms his roll; and they are to aſſiſt one another in every part of the interior duty.

Upon guard, the eldeſt corporal, ſuppoſing there are two, takes account of the men as they are numbered, and goes, what is called, the ſhort relief; the other

other takes the longeſt relief. They muſt both be particularly correct in delivering the exact orders and the counterſign to the centries.

When a corporal poſts a centry, he muſt be careful to leave him thoroughly maſter of what he is directed to do, to inſtruct him in any particular points that may have recently occurred, from the neglect of which the ſervice might be injured.

When any ſoldier in his ſquad is ſick, the corporal muſt immediately report him to the orderly ſerjeant, without conſulting the man himſelf. This circumſtance ſhould be ſtrictly attended to with reſpect to recruits; eſpecially in venereal complaints.

If a corporal, who is otherwiſe qualified for the ſtation, ſhould not know how to write, he muſt employ every leiſure moment he can get, in acquiring that neceſſary talent. Acting and deſerving corporals have frequently been left in the ranks, becauſe their officers could not, in juſtice to the ſervice, recommend them, owing ſolely to their ignorance on this head.

A corporal of a guard is reſponſible for all the furniture and utenſils belonging to the guard-room. It will therefore be his intereſt to ſee that the old guard leave every thing clean and in good order.

Serjeants.

Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers.

Name.	When Made.	Size.		Age.		Where Born.		Deserted.	Reduced.	Discharged.	Dead.
		Feet.	Inches.	Years.	Months	County	Parish.				
Total		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—

Drummers.

The drummers of a regiment are immediately under the command of the drum-major, who is to inſtruct them in all the beatings, and relative duties for parade and field exerciſes; to teach the new drummers their duty, and to keep the old ones in practice; taking particular care always to have two good drummers, at leaſt, ready, who perfectly underſtand the field duty.

Puniſhments ſentenced to the ſoldiers are inflicted by the drummers of the regiment. They are to have cats with nine tails, made of twiſted cord, ready for that purpoſe, and in good order. In ſome regiments the man who is puniſhed pays the drummers for their cats. In others they are charged to the regimental ſtock-purſe, out of which the triangles are paid.

The drummers are to take care of the officers' guard room. They are to keep it clean, attend to the fire and candles, and be reſponſible for every article in it. The drummer of the new guard is to pay the ſame attention when he relieves the drummer of the old, that has been recommended to the corporal.

When the regiment can conveniently ſpare them, as

many drummers are uſually ſent for duty as there are officers ordered for that duty.

In battle the drummers are to aſſiſt the wounded men of their reſpective companies.

In all the beatings, when the battalion is formed for firing, the orderly drummers are to beat very loud, and the other drummers are to beat low, taking the beatings from the orderly drummers, to whom they muſt be particularly attentive.

Drummers muſt take care, that no injury is wantonly done to their drums. They are not to ſuffer any ſtranger or acquaintance to touch them, as they are reſponſible to the drum-major for the ſame, and may be put under ſtoppages to pay for all damages done.

Soldiers.

The firſt principle to be inculcated into the mind of a recruit, is implicit confidence in his captain, and a reſpectful attention to every commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officer.

He muſt be thoroughly convinced, that nothing but a ready knowledge of all the interior duties of his corps, will eventually lead him to promotion; and that the leaſt deviation from preſcribed regulations, will not only expoſe him to puniſhment, but prevent his

his officers from ever granting him the leaſt indulgence.

He muſt be taught how to clean his accoutrements and his arms, and ſhewn how to mount and unmount his muſquet. The ſerjeants of companies are to be particularly careful that no ſoldier do this part of his duty for another.

A liſt to be always kept of a private man per company, that when a vacancy happens amongſt the corporals, that man who appears to have ſerved the longeſt in the regiment or battalion, where it happens, may ſucceed.

As this order, which was iſſued by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745, contradicts, in ſome degree the practice of the preſent times, many inconveniences might be prevented, were a rule to be eſtabliſhed on that head.

In moſt corps it is common for the captains of companies, to recommend active and intelligent ſoldiers; and the compliment is paid them by the commanding officer to appoint agreeable to their recommendation. Sometimes, however, much diſcontent is created by a total diſregard on the part of the colonel.

When the good of the ſervice will permit him, every commanding officer ought moſt unqueſtionably to pay due attention to the wiſhes of his captains.

nor ſhould the wiſhes of the man himſelf be overlooked. Many ſoldiers would prefer remaining in the ranks of a particular company, for the ſake of their captain, rather than be made ſerjeants, much leſs corporals in any other.

The flank companies are, however, an exception to this remark; as the neceſſity of attending to the particular character of a grenadier or light infantry ſoldier muſt ſuperſede all partial attachments.

When any man is exchanged out of a grenadier or light infantry company, he is to return to that company from which he was firſt taken; and if that hat or flank company ſhould be complete, it muſt part with the laſt recruit.

When any ſoldier is returned for dirty appearance of any kind, he is to be ordered ſix days to the drill for the firſt offence, fourteen days for the ſecond; and for the third, to be tried by a regimental court-martial.

No ſoldier, centinel, or drummer, is to attempt to repair any part of his arms or accoutrements, on pain of being puniſhed: but when any thing is out of order, he is to acquaint his ſerjeant, who is immediately to have it repaired; and when any muſquet is broken, it is to be ſhewn to the commanding officer of the company, to know whether it be repairable or not. A ſoldier is, on no account whatever,

to

to drive nails into the ſtock of his muſquet, or otherwiſe to deface it.

Among other irregularities which ought to be ſtrictly forbidden, that of taking out the pins, in order to make the firelock tell or ring, is perhaps the moſt pernicious. In the private inſpection of arms, this object ſhould be minutely attended to, and every breach of the kind ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed.

When a ſoldier has been impreſſed with a thorough ſenſe of all his relative duties; the next thing he has to acquire, (for no man poſſeſſes it naturally,) is an indifference to life; without which the beſt digeſted plans may be rendered abortive. A ſoldier, to uſe General Monk's words, muſt be always ready to confront extremity of danger by extremity of valour, and overtop fury with a higher reſolution. A ſoldier, in fact, ought to fear nothing but God and diſhonour.

General Inſtructions, to be obſerved in the Medical Department of the Army.

WHAT was formerly called the army medical board, is now converted into three diſtinct provinces of buſineſs and recommendation, under one phyſician general, one ſurgeon general, and one inſpector of regimental hoſpitals. As new regulations have been made, the following official ſtatement of them cannot be thought uſeleſs or unneceſſary; obſerving, that each of the ſpecified individuals is openly and ſolely reſponſible for his own acts, according to the following diſtribution of department and patronage.

The Phyſician General;

TO recommend phyſicians, when required to be added to any eſtabliſhment, and to give his opinion, as well on any propoſed appointment of phyſician to a vacancy in the hoſpitals abroad, as on any other matters which may be referred to him, ſeparately, or jointly, with other officers of the hoſpital ſtaff, by the commander in chief, or the ſecretary at war.

To continue (with the ſurgeon general) to inſpect the medicines of the army, and to examine and check

the

the bills of the apothecary general; ſtating, from time to time, to the ſecretary at war, ſuch obſervations as may occur to them on the mode of carrying on that branch of the ſervice.

When applied to by officers in London for a certificate of their ill-health, as a ground for ſoliciting leave of abſence, to conſider it as a part of his official duty to examine into the caſe (if not a ſurgical one), and to certify his opinion thereof, for the information of the Commander in Chief.

To preſide at the medical examination of candidates for regimental, or ſtaff commiſſions, as required by the regulations after ſtated. The preſent phyſician general, Sir Lucas Pepys, may be ſpoken or written to in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

N. B. The abuſe which has been made in ſeveral inſtances of certificates of ill-health, that individuals have procured from perſons of the faculty, who are not connected with the army medical department, ſtrongly points out the neceſſity of a ſpecific order, directing all officers to make their applications, when in London, to the phyſician or ſurgeon general, as the caſe may be.

Surgeon General;

To recommend ſtaff and regimental ſurgeons and aſſiſtants; to ſelect from the ſtaff ſurgeons on full pay at home, ſuch as may be neceſſary to be employed in the general hoſpitals, camps, or diſtricts in this kingdom; to make his requiſitions to the inſpector, for apothecaries and hoſpital mates; and to appoint the inferior officers and attendants in the ſaid hoſpitals; for the proper management of which he is to be ſolely reſponſible.

To correſpond with the heads of hoſpitals abroad, and to attend to all matters that are to be tranſacted at home in relation thereto.

To be the channel of application for extending the leave of officers abſent from hoſpitals abroad; and of orders for their return to their duty.

To continue (with the phyſician general) in the duty regarding the bills of the apothecary general; and (with the inſpector) in that which reſpects the claims of officers for bounty or indemnification for loſs of limbs, and cure of wounds.

To certify, when applied to by officers in London, in ſurgical caſes, in like manner as before ſpecified for the phyſician general in medical caſes.

To aſſiſt at the medical examination of hoſpital mates.

The

The preſent ſurgeon general, Thomas Keate, Eſq. may be applied to at No. 2, Arlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

In May, 1798, two tourniquets were directed to be ſent to each regiment, the reſt are to be made by the men of the regiment; and beſides one to each perſon who was to be taught the uſe of it, it was found neceſſary to order that there ſhould be four for every hundred men.

The non-commiſſioned officers, band, and drummers of every regiment, are to be taught the manner of applying it, according to inſtructions ſent down from the ſurgeon general's department.

Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals;

To recommend all hoſpital mates, apothecaries, purveyors, and deputies; and the inferior officers on the formation of any new eſtabliſhment.

To inſpect regimental hoſpitals at home; to correſpond with the regimental ſurgeons; and to be reſponſible for all matters relative to the ſupply of their medicines, and the management of their hoſpitals.

To act with the ſurgeon general relative to the claims of wounded officers; and to certify, when applied to, in ſurgical caſes as above.

To aſſiſt at the medical examination of mates.

The

The preſent inſpector of regimental hoſpitals, John Ruſh, Eſq. may be applied to at his houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet.

General Rules relative to Qualifications for Appointments in the Medical and Chirurgical Branches of the Service, and to other Matters regarding the Medical Department of the Army.

ALL mates, as at preſent, to paſs an examination for ſurgeon, to a ſurgeon, before the Court of Examiners at Surgeon's Hall.

None to be deemed eligible to a regimental commiſſion, unleſs they ſhall have paſſed a medical examination; if at home, by the phyſician general, aſſiſted by the ſurgeon general and inſpector, or one of them; or, if abroad, by a board of hoſpital officers, as preſcribed by the ſtanding regulations.

The aſſiſtant ſurgeons are to be taken from among the hoſpital mates; the ſurgeons of regiments from the aſſiſtant ſurgeons, who are to be preferred according to merit, or length of ſervice; and not on the recommendation of their commanding officer, to ſucceed regimentally, unleſs they otherwiſe have reaſonable pretenſions to the promotion.

The half-pay is to be firſt reſorted to, for the ſupply of all officers of the hoſpital ſtaff: ſuch as have been placed

placed upon half-pay in the courſe of the preſent war, are not to be allowed an option (except in caſes of ill-health) if their ſervices ſhould again be deemed neceſſary.

When new appointments muſt be made, the apothecaries are to be ſelected from the aſſiſtant ſurgeons, or hoſpital mates; the purveyors are to be taken from among the ſenior ſtaff, or regimental officers, whoſe pay is only ten or twelve ſhillings; if any are found among them properly qualified for the duties of that department.

In the caſe of phyſicians, a medical degree at Oxford or Cambridge, or a licence from the College of Phyſicians in London, although always deſirable, are not to be deemed indiſpenſable requiſites, if the candidate ſhould otherwiſe have ſtrong pretenſions from military ſervice, local knowledge and experience, or other circumſtances of ſpecial cogency and recommendation; or if he ſhould be a medical graduate of any univerſity in Great Britain or Ireland, and be found properly qualified in other reſpects, on one or more examinations by the phyſician general, aſſiſted by two army phyſicians, to be aſſociated with him on ſuch examinations, by his Majeſty's order through the Commander in Chief, or the ſecretary at war.

No perſon hereafter obtaining the commiſſion of phyſician, ſtaff ſurgeon, apothecary, purveyor, or deputy purveyor, ſhall be deemed to have any title to half-pay by virtue thereof, unleſs after *three years* ſervice

vice abroad, or *five years* ſervice at home, reckoned from the date of ſuch commiſſion.

The line reſpecting appointments abroad, where the Commanders in Chief are empowered to grant commiſſions, is to be duly obſerved.

The monthly reports of the ſick of the army, are to continue to be made up, and ſigned as uſual by the phyſician general, ſurgeon general, and inſpector of hoſpitals, who ſhall meet for that purpoſe, once a month, or oftener if neceſſary; at which meetings they are expected to communicate the reſult of their obſervations to each other, on any matters regarding this branch of the ſervice, and to offer any remarks in relation thereto, which they may think proper, for the conſideration of the Commander in Chief, or the ſecretary at war.

All regulations which have taken place during the exiſtence of the Army Medical Board, to continue in force, and not to be deviated from without his Majeſty's previous authority, ſignified by the Commander in Chief, or the ſecretary at war.

12th of March, 1798.

Signed by his Majeſty's Command,

W. WINDHAM.

Regimental

Regimental Surgeons.

When the regiments are brigaded, it is incumbent upon the following perſons to make their reſpective returns of the ſick, in the regimental hoſpital.

The ſurgeon is to report every day to the commanding officer of his regiment; the commanding officer of each regiment is to make a ſimilar report every week to the officer commanding the brigade, and a final general report of all the ſick belonging to the troops under his command, is to be made every week to head-quarters by each general commanding a brigade.

All regimental hoſpitals are under the immediate direction of their reſpective ſurgeons, ſubject only to the ſuperintendence and general inſtructions of the inſpector of regimental hoſpitals; whoſe duty it is to viſit regimental hoſpitals, from time to time, in order to correct irregularities, and to propoſe ſuch local obſervations to the generals commanding in diſtricts, as he conceives may tend to the benefit of the ſick.

All general officers are enjoined to viſit the hoſpitals of the different regiments which compoſe their brigades.

This duty muſt be frequently attended to, and the moſt minute inveſtigation is occaſionally to be made of the ſtate of the patients, the nature of their diet, how ſupplied, and at what hours, together with an exact account of the attendance that has been given, not only by the ſurgeon, but by every other perſon directed to viſit the hoſpital.

Commanding officers of regiments are to be ſtill more ſpecific in their enquiries on this important head. They ought to conſider, that if the regimental hoſpital, and conſequently the care of the ſick be overlooked, the moſt important points of military diſcipline may be rendered abortive.

The captain and ſubaltern of the day of each regiment are directed, by the General Regulations, to viſit the hoſpital at different and uncertain hours. The utmoſt cleanlineſs is required of the patients. When there is not any particular building allotted in barracks or cantonments for the regimental hoſpital, the ſurgeon muſt procure an airy and commodious receptacle for his ſick, taking eſpecial care, that there is a ſufficiency of good and wholeſome water.

Although a tent be allowed to every regimental ſurgeon, in addition to the hoſpital, when the troops are encamped, it muſt be conſidered as granted in aid

aid of, but by no means, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, be converted into the hoſpital itſelf.

Regimental ſurgeons are reſponſible, in the moſt unqualified ſenſe of the expreſſion, for the whole interior management of their eſtabliſhments.

Commanding officers are particularly ordered to afford all the military aſſiſtance, that may be thought neceſſary for the preſervation of good order in the hoſpital; and all non-commiſſioned officers and others, placed in aid of the ſurgeon at the regimental hoſpital, or elſewhere, are to pay him the moſt implicit obedience, and to ſee, that the moſt minute obſervance is given of the hoſpital regulations.

Theſe regulations are to be written in a clear and legible hand, and to be fixed on a board in the moſt conſpicuous part of the entrance to the regimental hoſpital.

Every regimental ſurgeon ſhould be very particular in his ſelection of the ſerjeant, who is to aſſiſt him in the hoſpital; and no commanding officer who conſults the welfare of his men, will appoint a ſerjeant of that deſcription without having previouſly communicated with the ſurgeon.

All non-commiſſioned officers and orderly men acting in the hoſpital, are recommended by the late General Regulations to be conſidered as permanently attached to the hoſpital, and not liable to be removed,

except in caſe of miſdemeanour. When a ſoldier is put upon the ſick liſt, his arms and accoutrements are not, as heretofore, to be left with his troop or company, but they are to be taken in charge by the non-commiſſioned officer belonging to the hoſpital. His ammunition is to be left with his troop or company.

Regimental ſurgeons are enjoined to take under their care, any non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers, who by unavoidable circumſtances, may be excluded from the benefit of applying to their reſpective regimental ſurgeons, provided the ſaid regimental ſurgeons have the commanding officer's authority for ſo doing.

The General Regulations do not ſpecifically diſtinguiſh, whether by commanding officer is meant, the officer commanding the hoſpital to which the ſick belong, or the ſurgeon's own immediate colonel or officer commanding.

The packs or knapſacks of convaleſcents, who have certificates from the ſurgeon, that they are not perfectly recovered, are to be carried for them, on a march.

All men with the venereal diſorder ſhould be confined to the Hoſpital.

The regimental hoſpital muſt be viſited twice a day by the ſurgeon, or aſſiſtant ſurgeon, and one of them muſt

muſt always be at a moment's call, whether in camp, barracks or quarters.

A monthly report is to be made to the army medical board, and a ſimilar one to the inſpector of hoſpitals. This report to be extracted from a book, which is to be conſtantly kept in the regimental hoſpital, and which is to take notice of every particular by which the ſick or convaleſcents may be benefited.

Inoculation of recruits, at convenient times and places, is to be recommended by the ſurgeon and aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the commanding officer.

No man is on any account, to be ſuffered to paſs as a recruit, who has not at his examination been thoroughly ſtripped, to ſee that he is free from rupture, has the full uſe of his ears and eyes, the free motion of every joint and limb; that his legs are not ſwoln or ulcerated, nor marked by old ſores of a ſcorbutic or venereal tendency; and that he is not conſumptive. All men labouring under infectious diſeaſes, ſuch as putrid fevers, fluxes, ſmall pox, or meaſles, muſt be removed from the other ſick. They are not to be reported fit for duty, ſo ſoon as patients of other deſcriptions generally are.

Men with the itch are to be cured, by ſmearing the body all over four times, at ſix hours diſtance (lying the whole time in bed) with the army laboratory ointment.

Their clothes muſt be well ſcoured with ſoap and water, and afterwards put in a warm oven, before they join their companies.

Upon the death of a patient ſo diſeaſed, the whole of his bedding is to be well ſteeped in running water, or a tub, then dried and baked in an oven, and afterwards waſhed with ſoap and water, before it is either uſed again or put into the regimental ſtore; and when the diſeaſe is ſubdued, the like to be done with the bedding of the whole ward.

The ſtraw about the bed of a man who dies, is to be taken out and burnt, and the place or bed where he lay to be ſprinkled with vinegar.

When hoſpitals are provided by the regimental ſurgeons, or (in their abſence) by the aſſiſtant ſurgeons, immediate reports of the ſituation, ſize, rent, &c. are to be made to the inſpector of the regimental hoſpitals; and, unleſs on very preſſing emergencies, no engagement is to be entered into without the permiſſion of that officer.

During an encampment, an hoſpital tent is allowed in aid of an hoſpital, but not in lieu of one.

The tent ſhould be pitched upon a dry piece of ground, near the regimental hoſpital, and not in the rear of the lines.

Every care muſt be taken to prevent the bad effects of inclement weather, ſtraw worked up in thick mats

ſhould

ſhould be laid upon dry ſand or gravel, under every paillaſſe, and confined by boards or wicker work, twelve or fourteen inches high, placed round the ſide of the bed. The ſtraw to be changed once a fortnight at the furtheſt.

The windows of the hoſpital to be opened, and the walls of the tent to be lowered every day to admit freſh air.

The ſides and floors of the wards, if of wood, to be waſhed occaſionally with ſoap and water, and ſprinkled with vinegar; the walls, if plaiſtered, to be frequently white-waſhed.

If a contagious diſeaſe ſhould prevail, the nitrous acid (formed by mixing half an ounce of nitre and placing them in a ſand heat,) ſhould be evaporated in each ward every day.

Whenever wine is neceſſary, a return of the conſumption thereof is to be made weekly to the inſpector general.

Four ſets of hoſpital bedding for every hundred men on home ſervice, and ſix ſets on foreign, with other hoſpital neceſſaries in proportion, will be delivered out to each regimental ſurgeon.

A proper return is to be made once a year of the number worn out. The unſerviceable ſtores to be inſpected by a proper perſon appointed for that purpoſe.

Every

Every regimental ſurgeon muſt make a faithful return of all medicines uſed by him for the good of ſervice. This return to be ſent to the inſpector of regimental hoſpitals, at the expiration of twelve months, accompanied with an affidavit taken before a magiſtrate, that none of the medicines have been applied otherwiſe than for the uſe of the regiment, for which he muſt produce the orders of the commanding officer. He muſt likewiſe account for whatever medicines may remain in the regimental cheſt, at the end of the year.

The following liſts of capital and pocket inſtruments, are to be provided at their own expence, and a yearly return to be made thereof by all regimental and aſſiſtant ſurgeons.

Set of Capital Inſtruments for each Regimental Surgeon.

Amputating ſaw—or amputating ſaw with a ſpare blade. Metacarpel ſaw with ſpare blade.
2 Amputating knives.
1 Catlin.
Two tenaculums.
Twenty-four curved needles.

Two

Six ligatures, and handle for ditto.
Two linen compreſſes.
Two pettit tourniquets.
Four leather tourniquets.
A trephine with four crowns, or two fixed trephines.
Lenticular and rugine.
Elevator and forceps.
One perforator.
Brush and key.
Six ſcalpels.
Four catheters.
Two probangs.
One ſilver probe.
One bullet forceps.
One polypus ditto.
Two trocars with additional canules, or with ſpring canules, and the additional ones.
One trocar for the hydrocele.
One ſeton needle.
One ſmall razor.
One gum lancet.
One ſmall hone.
One ſyringe.
One key inſtrument for teeth.
One forceps for ditto.
One punch for ditto.

One ſtrong knippers for bones.
Thread for ligatures.

Liſt of a Pocket Caſe of Inſtruments, to be conſtantly kept complete by every Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

One ſtrait ſciſſars.
One curved ditto.
Two ſilver probes.
One ſteel forceps.
One ſcalpel.
One ſpatula.
One ſtrait biſtory.
One curved ditto, probe point.
One gum lancet.
One abſceſs lancet.
One cauſtic caſe.
One director.
Twelve curved needles.

Surgeons belonging to the Brigade of Guards.

Before we diſmiſs ſo important a ſubject, as the care of the ſick in regimental hoſpitals, &c. it will not

not appear ſuperfluous to ſtate the following particulars concerning the medical eſtabliſhment of the guards. We ſhall premiſe it by briefly ſtating what occurred in the year 1793, and leave a very ſingular caſe to the conſideration of thoſe perſons who have the power to remedy ſo manifeſt a hardſhip.

Until the year 1793, the medical eſtabliſhment of the guards conſiſted of a regimental ſurgeon, with a mate for each battalion; and as the firſt regiment is compoſed of three battalions and one extra company, four mates were attached to it.

Upon the arrival of the three battalions, at Dort, in Holland, then conſtituting a brigade, two additional battalions were formed out of it, conſiſting of a grenadier and light infantry battalion. As theſe corps were, from the nature of their ſervice, detached, it became neceſſary to add another ſurgeon, who had the ſuperintendance of the whole brigade of guards. The allowance which was then made to the ſurgeon of a brigade of guards, amounted literally to no more than three ſhillings per diem, with about thirteen pounds arrears per annum.

Under a ſcanty proviſion of this ſort, it was not impoſſible, (we may indeed venture to aſſert the exiſtence of the fact,) that a profeſſional man, after ſeveral years ſervice, might return to England and be put upon

upon half pay at two ſhillings per day. How far the original allowance may be thought to have been ſufficient, or the half-pay commenſurate to the trouble and length of ſervice muſt be left to others to determine.

We ſhall now cloſe theſe general rules and obſervations, by giving the following deſignation of the medical eſtabliſhment of the guards, as it now ſtands.

There are three regimental ſurgeons, or as they call themſelves ſurgeon-majors, belonging to the guards, who remain conſtantly at home. This rule, however, is not without exception, as a gentleman of that deſcription volunteered his ſervices on the late expedition to Holland.

Their pay is fifteen-ſhillings per day; that is twelve ſhillings and ſixpence ſubſiſtence, and two ſhillings and ſix-pence arrears.

They rank according to the date of their commiſſions with the captains of companies; that is with the lieutenant-colonels, and of courſe take precedence of all captains in the line, when the guards act with other troops.

On ſuch occaſions they are entitled to bat and forage, equally with captains of companies, chooſing their rooms, &c. by ſeniority.

Subordinate to theſe three, there are one battalion ſurgeon and four aſſiſtant ſurgeons conſtantly attached to the three regiments.

The

The battalion ſurgeons receive ten ſhillings per diem, ſubject to a deduction of two ſhillings and ſix-pence for arrears, leaving the nett pay, or ſubſiſtence at ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence. They rank with the lieutenants of the guards, according to ſeniority among themſelves, and take precedence of the line, whenever the different corps act together.

The aſſiſtant ſurgeons receive five ſhillings per day without deduction.

They rank with the enſigns of the guards, and take precedence of all enſigns of the line, &c.

In cavalry regiments, the ſurgeon ranks as youngeſt among the captains; the aſſiſtant ſurgeon as youngeſt of the lieutenants.

Hoſpitals with Military Superintendants.

There are four general hoſpitals of this deſcription, viz. at Plymouth, Deal, Goſport and Portſmouth, and York Hoſpital at Chelſea.

The ſurgeons at Portſmouth and Deal have not any rank attached to the ſituation, but they receive five ſhillings per day extra allowance, in addition to their nett pay of ten ſhillings. At Plymouth, a phyſician has charge of the hoſpital; he receives twenty ſhillings per day, but has no extra allowance. York Hoſpital, at Chelſea, is attended by an aſſiſtant

ſurgeon, being under the immediate direction of the ſurgeon general.

The military ſuperintendants have five ſhillings over and above their nett pay, according to the rank they hold in the army.

At Goſport, the military ſuperintendant has one guinea allowed per week for lodging money, together with coals, candles, &c.

A fifth military ſuperintendant has lately been appointed to take charge of the temporary hoſpital at Colcheſter.

The appointment of military ſuperintendant having given riſe to many doubts, reſpecting the relative powers that are veſted in that, and the medical character; we ſhall extract a few particulars from a court of enquiry, which took place in November, 1798, in conſequence of a difference of opinion that exiſted between the military ſuperintendant at Deal, and the commiſſioned medical ſurgeon. This diſpute was reſolved into a few principal queries, to which the following anſwers were given by the court, and afterwards ſanctioned by his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief.

It was unanimouſly determined, that the medical officer is reſponſible for the care of the ſick; that their diet and treatment ſhould be regulated by him &c.

That

* That the ward-maſters and orderlies, (though appointed by the military ſuperintendant) ſhould be ſuch perſons as are recommended and approved by the ſenior medical officer, and that the allotment of the particular wards, for the different deſcriptions of patients, ought to reſt entirely with the ſenior medical officer.

That however diſtinct, in ſome reſpects, may be the military and medical departments, their duties muſt be frequently connected and intermixed; that whatever order the ſenior and other medical officers may receive from the military ſuperintendant, it would be their duty in the firſt inſtance to obey it; he, the ſuperintendant being reſponſible not only for the propriety of the order itſelf, but for any unwarrantable interference with the functions of the medical department, which the circumſtance of the caſe would not juſtify.

* Extract from Lieutenant Colonel Sontag's letter of the 18th of March, 1799, to Captain Mc. Konachie.

" You will obſerve, that the Court of Enquiry has decided, that the military ſuperintendant ſhould appoint ward-maſters, &c. but this part I think muſt be waved, as the ſurgeon general by his inſtructions from the King, has the power of appointing the medical ſervants; but I conceive, that no ſoldier ſhould be appointed without your leave or conſent.

N. B. The four regular military ſuperintendants report to Lieutenant Colonel Sontag; the one at Colcheſter does not.

The court are further of opinion, that convaleſcents are ſolely under the command of the military ſuperintendant; and that it is alſo his duty to inform himſelf, that the ſenior and other medical officers perform their duty towards the ſick, according to the hoſpital rules and regulations. If any thing in this department ſhould appear to him to be wrong, and upon repreſentation to the ſenior medical officer it is not corrected, it would be his duty, in ordinary caſes, not to give any order himſelf on the ſubject, but to report the matter to the proper authority.

That all orders from general officers in the diſtricts to the medical ſtaff of the hoſpital, are to be uniformly conveyed through the military ſuperintendants.

That the purveyors of the general hoſpitals are under the immediate controul of the ſenior medical officer; but if the purveyors are to be entruſted with the iſſue of ſtores and neceſſaries for the men, convaleſcent or fit for duty, ſuch ſtores and neceſſaries muſt of courſe be iſſued under the authority of the military ſuperintendant.

That whenever leave of abſence is required for any of the medical officers of the general hoſpital, it can only be obtained by application through the military ſuperintendant to the general commanding the diſtrict."

Orders

Orders to be obeyed by the Quarter-Maſter Serjeants in General Military Hoſpitals.

The following orders for the quarter-maſter ſerjeants belonging to the general military hoſpitals, are too cloſely connected with the foregoing appointments to be omitted in this place.

The quarter-maſter ſerjeant is to be under the immediate orders of the military ſuperintendant of hoſpitals. He is to be reſident in the hoſpital, and make frequent viſits to the different wards.

On the arrival of a ſick ſoldier, he is to attend and take an immediate account of his arms, accoutrements, clothing and neceſſaries, of which he is to give a return to the military ſuperintendant. He is to cauſe the dirty neceſſaries to be waſhed before they are taken into ſtore. The uniform and clothing to be aired and fumigated before they are put by.

He is to attend every parade, and act as ſerjeant major, and keep a roll of the convaleſcents, to prevent any man from being abſent, or in liquor.

He muſt be particularly watchful, not to ſuffer any liquor to be introduced into the hoſpital, and ſhould he obſerve any ſoldier in liquor, he muſt report him to the military ſuperintendant.

He is likewiſe to obey any further orders he may receive from the military ſuperintendant of hoſpitals.

He will take in charge the effects of the dead, and make a faithful report thereof to the military ſuperintendant.

He will receive all reports from the ward-maſters, and enquire if they are correct, and tranſmit the ſame to the military ſuperintendant.

He will take particular notice, that the guards do their duty, and that the ſentinels are poſted agreeably to orders.

He will report any neglect, or abuſe he may witneſs, in the attendants, ſervants, patients, &c. to the military ſuperintendant.

He will inſpect and make out returns of the neceſſaries of the convaleſcents, cauſe them to parade at the appointed hour, and attend to their cleanlineſs. He is to keep a roſter, warn them in turn if wanted for any actual duty of the hoſpital, taking care, that they are employed with moderation.

He will refer to and make himſelf acquainted with the ſtanding rules and regulations of the hoſpital, and get accurate information with regard to the duty of each department, and govern himſelf accordingly.

He will be allowed the pay of quarter-maſter ſerjeant of infantry, two ſhillings and three farthings per diem, paid monthly; with a room, coal, and candle from

from the hoſpital equal to a ward-maſter; he will receive from the purveyor a return on Monday morning of the new neceſſaries iſſued by him in the courſe of the week, which he will acquaint the military ſuperintendant with, and which he will add to the complement of neceſſaries brought in; this will enable him to know when neceſſaries are ſold, &c. and which he will report accordingly. He will keep a book wherein the names of the medical officers employed at the hoſpital are to be entered, alſo of all ſervants, male and female, employed at the hoſpital, mentioning the date they were employed, and that on which they are diſcharged, a form of which will be ſhewn. He will likewiſe keep a book, in which the names of all ſoldiers by regiments, will be entered, that are admitted, diſcharged, dead, &c. agreeably to a form which will be ſhewn him. He will take notice if the admiſſion ticket be brought with the patient to be admitted into the hoſpital, agreeably to the general order for that purpoſe, and he will refer to it for information, and report accordingly.

In addition to theſe mixed appointments, the following diſtribution for general hoſpitals is ſtill in force.

Rules

Rules for General Hoſpitals, as delivered by the Inſpector General for the Regulation of his Majeſty's General Hoſpital at Deal, September 24th, 1799.

THE duty of every general hoſpital is performed by one or more commiſſioned medical officers, and a ſufficient number of aſſiſtants; a deputy purveyor, a clerk or ſtore-keeper, according to the exigency of the ſervice; a reſident mate with a matron, or head nurſe, and other women nurſes; a ſteward, ward-maſters, orderly men, &c. The ſenior medical officer, who has the charge of the hoſpital, is to take care, that the orders be punctually executed.

Medical attendance.—The viſiting duty of the medical officers is to commence from Lady-day to Michaelmas preciſely at nine o'clock, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day at ten o'clock in the morning. The evening viſit to be made at eight o'clock, and the utmoſt punctuality is required to the hour of attendance from the commiſſioned officers and mates.

A Commiſſioned Officer is to viſit the hoſpital at leaſt twice in twenty-four hours.

An Orderly Mate is to be on duty from the hour of attendance in the morning, till eight o'clock at night, to viſit the wards frequently, and to be conſtantly

ſtantly during that period in the hoſpital. This duty is to be done in rotation according to ſeniority.

The orderly mate coming off duty, is to report to the commiſſioned officer in charge of the hoſpital, at his next viſit, its preſent ſtate, with the alterations during the preceding day, according to a form to be given, in which he will mention his having viſited the hoſpital at eight o'clock in the evening, with any other remarks that may occur.

The orderly mate will alſo inform the reſident mate of any admiſſions, diſcharges, or deaths, during his time of duty, that they may be entered in the regiſter by the reſident mate.

The Reſident Mate is to take the night duty, and on that account he is to be exempted from any orderly duty by day. He is to viſit the wards every night at nine o'clock, to ſee that every thing is quiet and regular, and if any thing extraordinary occurs, he is to report to the commiſſioned officer in charge of the hoſpital at the next viſit.

Regiſter Entrance.—The name, regiment, and company of every patient, with date of admiſſion, diſcharge, or death, is to be entered in the regiſter by the reſident mate.

A Day-Book is to be kept by the reſident mate, for the entering of all medicines preſcribed by the phyſician, ſurgeon, &c.; and the reſident mate, occaſionally

ſionally aſſiſted by the hoſpital mates, each for his own patients, is to be ready when the hours of dreſſing are over, to diſpenſe the medicines.

Addreſs of Medical Attendants.—Every medical officer doing duty in the hoſpital, is to leave his addreſs in writing with the reſident mate, and any one going away on leave of abſence for a time, is to leave a direction where he may be found.

Fevers and Contagious Diſeaſes.——The medical officer in charge of the hoſpital, will take care, that ſeparate wards are allotted for fever patients, and every poſſible care taken by ventilation and cleanlineſs to prevent the origin, and to check the progreſs of infection; but if contagion ſhould take place, the wards muſt be thoroughly cleanſed, ventilated and fumigated, and the infected muſt be inſtantly ſeparated from the more healthy.

In the progreſs of treatment, theſe patients are to be kept as ſeparate as poſſible from each other, by allotting a greater ſpace to each bed than is uſual for other patients, and convaleſcents from ſuch fevers being very apt to relapſe, muſt not be too ſoon diſcharged, unleſs to a convaleſcent hoſpital.

Cleanlineſs.—Previous to any patient being admitted into the hoſpital, he muſt be waſhed and made perfectly clean with warm water, have his hair cut and

and combed, and be furniſhed with a well aired clean ſhirt.

A ſpecific Return of the hoſpital according to the uſual form, is to be ſent by the 20th of *each month* to the ſecretary of the Army Medical Board, under cover to the Secretary of War, for the information of Field Marſhal his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, a copy of which is to be ſent to the inſpector general of hoſpitals.

Leave of Abſence.—No medical officer is to abſent himſelf from the hoſpital, without leave from the head of the hoſpital.

Journals.—Each attending medical officer ſhould keep a journal of his practice, in which the name, age, general conſtitution, diſeaſe, and treatment of his patients ſhould be regularly entered and fully detailed, together with the day of their reſpective admiſſions, diſcharge, or death.

The deputy Purveyor, Clerk, or Storekeeper, is to take under his charge, and keep an exact account of all ſtores, proviſions, utenſils, &c. and to ſee, that the hoſpital is properly furniſhed with every article wanted, as well as the diet, &c. that ſhall be directed by the attending medical officers; diet tables and diet books are to be kept for this purpoſe, which are to be inſpected and ſigned at leaſt twice a week, by the commiſſioned officers, and no material alteration

tion of diet to be made by an hoſpital mate without their concurrence. He is to make a weekly return of the ſtate of the hoſpital to the officer in charge of the hoſpital, and to keep an exact copy of the monthly ſtate ſent to the inſpector general of hoſpitals. He is to provide every patient with a clean ſhirt twice a week, clean paillaſſes and ſheets every fortnight, or oftener if neceſſary. He is to report all kinds of miſbehaviour in the patients or ſervants to the head of the hoſpital.

The wards wherein contagion may appear, ſhould be fumigated with the fumes ariſing from boiling pitch or tar, or with thoſe from nitrous acid formed by mixing half an ounce of vitrolic acid and half an ounce of nitre, and placing them in a ſand heat, under the immediate direction of the mate.

When the infection abates, the hoſpital bedding and clothes of the ſick ſhould be baked in an oven, or ſteeped in running water, for at leaſt forty-eight hours previous to their being thoroughly waſhed or ſcoured.

The ſtraw from the bed of a man who dies, is to be inſtantly burnt, and the place of the bed where he lay to be well waſhed with ſoap and boiling water.

He is to keep an exact account or regiſter of every ſoldier ſent to the hoſpital, his regiment, company, admiſſion, diſcharge or death, from which an account

count muſt be made out and ſent to the regimental agent, or to the War Office, at the end of every month or quarter, that a ſtoppage of eight-pence per day may be made from his pay while in the hoſpital.

He muſt be attentive to have the wards remarkably clean, well aired and frequently white waſhed and fumigated, and the water cloſets and privies kept always in proper order.

The Steward is to act chiefly under the purveyor's direction, to take care that the proper quantity of proviſions according to the diet tables be given out in due time to the cooks and nurſes, and that it is regularly ſerved out to the patients. To ſee, that the wards are kept clean, and that proper utenſils, &c. are iſſued for that purpoſe. If at any time a quantity of the breakfaſt or ſupper remains more than can be conſumed by the patients, the ſteward will ſee, that it is returned to the cooks for future uſe, unleſs otherwiſe directed. He will ſee, that the cooks have the breakfaſt ready to be diſtributed to the patients at eight o'clock, the dinner well dreſſed at one, and the ſupper at ſeven o'clock, and the kitchen fires extinguiſhed at nine o'clock. He is to report all irregularities to the head of the department.

The Ward Maſter's duty is to be chiefly in the wards; he is to ſee, that every thing is in proper order, the night-ſtools and chamber-pots emptied and kept clean,

the windows opened where neceſſary, the floors ſwept, particularly under the beds, and the patients waſhed and combed before breakfaſt.

He is alſo to examine the bedding and utenſils, and ſee, that the bowls and trenchers, &c. are cleaned and carefully laid by after every meal. He is to take care, that the dead be ſpeedily removed from the wards. He is to receive the ſick on admiſſion, ſee them well cleaned and properly accommodated, to take charge of their neceſſaries, and to be accountable for their re-delivery, and to make a report thereof to the hoſpital, or, reſident mate on duty; and to report every death or diſcharge in the ſame manner. To ſee that no cooking, waſhing, or hanging up wet linen to dry, nor any accoutrements, &c. be ſuffered to remain in the wards. He is to lock the gates of the hoſpital in winter at eight, and at nine in the ſummer. After which no perſon, except the reſident mate, or a commiſſioned officer, is to viſit or remain in the hoſpital, but by particular order of the head of the hoſpital, and he is to report any irregularities he may witneſs in the patients or ſervants of the hoſpital to the officer at the head of the department.

The ſteward and ward maſters are mutually to aſſiſt each other in their reſpective duties.

The Matron is to viſit the wards frequently, to

ſee

ſee, that the nurſes are attentive to their duty, to take charge of the bed and body linen of the patients in daily uſe, to provide linen bandages for the ſurgical wards whenever wanted; ſhe is eſpecially to obſerve, that the bed and body linen of the patients, are regularly changed and well aired. And ſhe is to be accountable to the purveyor, clerk, or ſtore-keeper, for the linen, &c. committed to her charge. She is to ſee, that the dirty linen is collected by the head nurſe, and delivered with a proper liſt to the waſhers, and to attend to its return from them, when any deficiency therein muſt be reported to the purveyor, &c. who will replace it, and charge it againſt the waſhers, or the head nurſe; ſhe will take care, that the nurſes make the beds, and that all filth is removed before the morning viſit. She is to report all irregularities to the officer at the head of the medical department.

The head Nurſe is to act in every reſpect, as the matron ſhall direct, and where no matron is appointed, ſhe is to act as matron, to attend to the cleanlineſs of the wards, the patients linen, &c. to ſee, that the nurſes and orderlies pay proper attention to the care of the ſick in the adminiſtration of the medicines, &c. as well as to their perſonal cleanlineſs, and to report all irregularities to the head officer of the department,

The Nurſes and orderly Men are to take care, that the wards are ſwept clean, the beds made, the windows opened where neceſſary, and all filth removed early in the morning; the wards to be again ſwept after every meal, and all the utenſils properly cleaned and carefully laid by. No foul linen is to remain in the wards, but muſt be ſent immediately to the matron, whoſe orders the nurſes are to obey in punctually ſhifting the bed and body linen of the patients. They are to take care the patients are not guilty of diſorderly behaviour, or uncleanlineſs in the wards, and they will be made reſponſible for any irregularity or miſchief done by the patients, which they do not report to the head officer of the hoſpital. They are not to bring any liquor or proviſions into the hoſpital on any pretence whatever, unleſs ordered by the head medical officer. They are on no account to leave the hoſpital, but by permiſſion of the head of the hoſpital, or with his knowledge.

The Patients are to comply with the regulations of the hoſpital; thoſe who are able muſt aſſiſt in cleaning and airing the hoſpital, and by every means in their power lend their aid to the helpleſs.

Any patients who behave diſorderly, are to be reported to the commanding officer in charge of the hoſpital, and if their caſes will allow of it, they are to be put on the low diet, or confined, as their offences

fences may deſerve, until they are properly reported to a military officer for ſuch puniſhment as their offence may require.

Guard.—The general commanding in the diſtrict ſhould be applied to by the head of the hoſpital for a ſuitable guard.

Regimental Court of Enquiry.

THE power of appointing courts of enquiry is fundamentally veſted in the King, who, according to the law of England, may diſmiſs officers and ſoldiers, or any other of his ſervants, without any form of trial; but he cannot adjudge them to corporal puniſhment or perſonal durance, without having previouſly had recourſe to the eſtabliſhed rules of juſtice. His Majeſty, however, ſeldom exerts his authority, by ſummary diſmiſſals, eſpecially when an officer has purchaſed his commiſſion.

The King, according to the ingenious author of the Theory of Courts-Martial, has the prerogative of pardoning and remitting puniſhment; but he can no more alter the ſentence of a court-martial, than he can a judgment pronounced in other courts of judicature. That the royal authority may be exerciſed on all occaſions, in diſmiſſing officers from the ſervice, without putting them to the form of a trial, is unqueſtionable; and we have already ſhewn, that officers of rank in the navy have been diſmiſſed even after having been tried by a court-martial, and acquitted of the charges exhibited againſt them. This prerogative extends to the army. The King, however, does not exert his privilege without a reference to the general conduct and character of the individual.

He

He frequently leaves the examination of doubtful caſes, to uſe Mr. Adye's words, to a court of enquiry, and takes its opinion, previous to the diſmiſſion of the ſuſpected perſon, or perſons; or bringing them before a court-martial, where an offender riſks being puniſhed with more ſeverity.

His Majeſty may delegate this power by warrant, or inſtruction, from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, down to colonels or commanding officers of corps, and to the commanding officers of forts, caſtles, or barracks, or elſewhere, where the reſpective corps under their command conſiſt of detachments from different regiments. They are, however, ſubjected to reſtrictions, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe attending regimental and garriſon courts martial. See Adye, p. 74 and 75.

From this ſhort extract it appears, that a court of enquiry is nothing more than an inveſtigation relative to the conduct of perſons in the army, to eſtabliſh grounds of criminality which would ſubject them to a general court martial, or to do away unmerited imputations: it is, in fact, the forerunner of criminal conviction, or a prevention of that laſt reſort of military juriſdiction, a general court martial.

Courts of enquiry may be ordered, ſanctioned by proper authority, in any ſituation and under all circumſtances to which a regiment is ſubject.

The ſame forms are neceſſary which conſtitute courts

Regimental Court of Enquiry.

THE power of appointing courts of enquiry is fundamentally veſted in the King, who, according to the law of England, may diſmiſs officers and ſoldiers, or any other of his ſervants, without any form of trial; but he cannot adjudge them to corporal puniſhment or perſonal durance, without having previouſly had recourſe to the eſtabliſhed rules of juſtice. His Majeſty, however, ſeldom exerts his authority, by ſummary diſmiſſals, eſpecially when an officer has purchaſed his commiſſion.

The King, according to the ingenious author of the Theory of Courts-Martial, has the prerogative of pardoning and remitting puniſhment; but he can no more alter the ſentence of a court-martial, than he can a judgment pronounced in other courts of judicature. That the royal authority may be exerciſed on all occaſions, in diſmiſſing officers from the ſervice, without putting them to the form of a trial, is unqueſtionable; and we have already ſhewn, that officers of rank in the navy have been diſmiſſed even after having been tried by a court-martial, and acquitted of the charges exhibited againſt them. This prerogative extends to the army. The King, however, does not exert his privilege without a reference to the general conduct and character of the individual.

He

He frequently leaves the examination of doubtful caſes, to uſe Mr. Adye's words, to a court of enquiry, and takes its opinion, previous to the diſmiſſion of the ſuſpected perſon, or perſons; or bringing them before a court-martial, where an offender riſks being puniſhed with more ſeverity.

His Majeſty may delegate this power by warrant, or inſtruction, from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, down to colonels or commanding officers of corps, and to the commanding officers of forts, caſtles, or barracks, or elſewhere, where the reſpective corps under their command conſiſt of detachments from different regiments. They are, however, ſubjected to reſtrictions, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe attending regimental and garriſon courts martial. See Adye, p. 74 and 75.

From this ſhort extract it appears, that a court of enquiry is nothing more than an inveſtigation relative to the conduct of perſons in the army, to eſtabliſh grounds of criminality which would ſubject them to a general court martial, or to do away unmerited imputations: it is, in fact, the forerunner of criminal conviction, or a prevention of that laſt reſort of military juriſdiction, a general court martial.

Courts of enquiry may be ordered, ſanctioned by proper authority, in any ſituation and under all circumſtances to which a regiment is ſubject.

The ſame forms are neceſſary which conſtitute courts

courts martial, with theſe exceptions, that the members are not ſworn, and their ſeveral opinions only muſt be delivered in writing—the reſult of which will be taken into conſideration by the colonel or commanding officer.

As we have already a precedent, during the reign of George II. to ſtrengthen an obſervation that relates to courts of enquiry, it will not be thought out of place to ſuggeſt, that on the failure of a military expedition, the ſame inveſtigation ſhould be made on the conduct of a land officer, which is ſo rigorouſly enforced on the loſs of any one of His Majeſty's ſhips. All officers commanding expeditions ſhould, in fact, be amenable to a court of enquiry, to account for the execution of the plans entruſted to them.

According to Mr. M'Arthur, three members are generally deemed ſufficient at courts of enquiry, but where the matter is important, it is uſual in the navy to have five members. In the army they have ſeldom more than three. This number conſtituted the court that ſat upon the Rochfort expedition. A majority in either caſe decides whether there *appear ſufficient cauſe or ground to render a court martial neceſſary.*

The members compoſing a court of enquiry cannot ſit as judges, or be members of the court martial which is formed in conſequence of their opinion. This mode of procedure agrees with our enviable

ſyſtem

ſyſtem of trials at common law: there the members of the grand jury never can be impannelled into the ſubſequent petty jury on the ſame cauſe.

The ſame author remarks, that if the members of a court of enquiry were ordered only to communicate the examination of the witneſſes, without giving anyopinion on the matter in queſtion, the ſupreme power could then judge of the propriety of ordering a court martial; and it would be more congenial with the ſpirit of our conſtitution, and in ſome meaſure do away the animadverſions hitherto made upon courts of this nature, being deemed arbitrary, of ambiguous authority, and having no foundation in law. See p. 51.

General Court Martial.

ALTHOUGH the following form of a general court-martial for the army may not wholly agree with the one given by Mr. M'Arthur, who was once officiating judge in North America; nevertheleſs, as there may be advocates for both, we ſhall briefly ſtate what his deſcription is of a ſimilar court in the navy; the only deviation will be found in the ſituation of the judge, or deputy judge advocate.

"The members being ſeated to right and left of the preſident, according to ſeniority, and the judge advocate

advocate facing him at the bottom of the table, the preſident is to cauſe the party accuſed, if under the rank of an officer, to be brought into court, attended by the provoſt marſhall, and all witneſſes, as well in ſupport of the charge, as in the priſoner's defence, and every other perſon who ſhall chooſe, being admitted, the judge advocate ſtanding up, reads the order for aſſembling the court, and likewiſe the order or warrant of his own appointment: he then adminiſters to the reſpective members the oath preſcribed by act of parliament, and afterwards the preſident of the court adminiſters to the judge advocate the cuſtomary oath of ſecrecy, preſcribed by the ſtatute."

The judge advocate reads the letter of accuſation or charge againſt the priſoner, and all the witneſſes are then ordered to withdraw, except the firſt that the proſecutor means to produce in ſupport of the charge, who remains in court, and to whom the judge advocate adminiſters the uſual oath. As the oath adminiſtered to the witneſs is not only, that what he depoſes ſhall be true, but that he ſhall alſo depoſe the *whole* truth; he is not to conceal any part of what he knows, whether interrogated particularly to that point or not. The preſident of the court martial uſually deſires him to relate what he knows reſpecting the charge againſt the priſoner; and afterwards, the members, with the approbation of the preſident, put ſuch

ſuch interrogatories as they think proper and neceſſary for inveſtigating the truth.

N. B. All queſtions put to witneſſes at a court martial, muſt be firſt diſtinctly expreſſed to them by the deputy judge advocate, then taken down in writing, and again repeated, before replies are given.

A priſoner is allowed council, or amici curiæ—or friends in court, who may ſit or ſtand near him, and inſtruct him what queſtions to aſk the witneſſes with reſpect to matters of fact before the court. He may even receive the neceſſary interrogatories committed to paper, and may deliver them on ſeparate ſlips to the judge advocate, who reads them to the court; and, if approved of, inſerts them literally in the minutes, with the witneſſes' anſwers to the ſame*.

In caſes where the crown does not proſecute through the judge advocate or his deputy, the accuſer opens his proſecution by an addreſs to the court, ſtating his reaſons for appearing in that capacity. If he ſhould have any thing to depoſe himſelf, he is firſt ſworn, and proceeds to declare what he knows of his own knowledge, in ſupport of the charges. The priſoner has a right to croſs-examine him, as well as

* See M'Arthur on forms of procedure in courts martial, pages 103, 104, and 107.

all

all the other witneſſes, during the courſe of their depoſitions.

The priſoner, in the opening of his defence, ſums up the maſs of evidence which has been brought againſt him, and prepares the minds of the ſeveral members, to receive in as favourable a manner, as the nature of their ſituations will admit, the leading points by which he hopes to rebutt the different articles of accuſation.

It ſometimes happens, that, at the cloſe of his defence, the priſoner may wiſh to recapitulate the moſt powerful arguments in favour of his own innocence, to preſs ſome particular circumſtances, or material points, which might have been overlooked, upon the attention of the court, and to leave the whole of his caſe in the cleareſt light he can, for its final deciſion.

Should any new matter be introduced on this occaſion, the proſecutor will be entitled to a reply; after which it will reſt with the court to grant or refuſe a rejoinder to the priſoner.

N. B. The judge advocate or his deputy may put all proper and fit queſtions to the ſeveral witneſſes, for the elucidation of any facts that may require explanation. The depoſitions are to be taken down ſeriatim and verbatim, without any other regard to grammatical preciſion or elegance of expreſſion, than what

what may tend to put the matter at iſſue in the moſt unqueſtionable ſhape. He will likewiſe take memorandums of the moſt eſſential points, with the names of the ſeveral members who gave their opinions, and what thoſe opinions were, to be provided with authentic grounds in caſe an appeal ſhould be made to civil law.

Form of a Sentence uſually pronounced at a General Court Martial.

THE court having examined the witneſſes produced, as well in ſupport of the charge, or charges, (as the caſe may be) as in behalf of the priſoner; and having thoroughly conſidered their evidences, do unanimouſly reſolve, that it appears thereby, that

by divers breaches of duty did

and that he falls under the ſection of articles of war: and the court do unanimouſly think fit to adjudge the ſaid to be caſhiered, and rendered incapable of any employ in His Majeſty's ſervice.

Signed

Rank.

Signed Preſident.

Judge, or deputy judge advocate general.

Form of Acquittal.

THE court martial having duly weighed the evidence given in ſupport of the charges prefered againſt the priſoner of with that which he has adduced in his defence, is of opinion, that he is *not guilty* of any of the charges preferred againſt him, and doth therefore *acquit* him.

Signed

Judge, or deputy judge advocate general. Rank Preſident.

The 12th and 13th naval articles by reſtraining the power of a court martial to the poſitive inflicting of the puniſhment of death in the caſes therein mentioned, of cowardice, negligence or diſaffection in time of action, have been deemed extremely ſevere, and attended with peculiar hardſhips and inconveniencies, and therefore are explained and amended by ſtatute the 19th George III. cap. 17, § 3, whereby it is now lawful for a court martial to pronounce ſentence of death, or *to inflict ſuch other puniſhment as the nature and degree of the offence therein recited ſhould be found to deſerve.*—See M'Arthur on Naval Courts Martial, page 43.

It were to be wiſhed that a ſimilar explanation and amendment, though in a caſe of much leſs conſideration,

tion, could be made in the firſt article of ſection the XIIIth, of the articles of war, relative to the embezzling or miſapplying military ſtores. We have already witneſſed, during the courſe of the preſent war, an inſtance of peculiar hardſhip in the caſe of a militia field officer, who having exhibited and proved charges of unexampled miſapplication, embezzlement and corruption, accompanied by the moſt aggravating circumſtances of ungentlemanlike and unofficerlike conduct, was himſelf tried for crimes that exiſted only in the vindictive ſpirit of his antagoniſt; and after having been acquitted of ſeventeen articles of accuſation, fell under an auxiliary charge, of which almoſt every officer in the Britiſh army was unknowingly guilty; and which ſince that period has become a regulation. Every member of that honorable court felt convinced of the hardſhip of the defendant's caſe; which being fully proved, left no other alternative than to find him guilty, under the 1ſt article and XIIIth ſection. It is only to be lamented, that, as the article itſelf reſtricted them to a ſpecific ſentence*, they did not accompany that ſentence with the palliating and recommendatory expreſſions of *Guilty, but not intentionally ſo.*

* *Of being diſmiſſed---the field officer in queſtion was diſplaced.*

The King has the prerogative of pardoning and remitting puniſhment; but he can no more alter the ſentence of a court martial, than he can a judgment pronounced in other courts of juſtice.

The royal authority has, however, been exerciſed not only in diſmiſſing officers without the form of a trial, but it has likewiſe been manifeſted by a ſummary diſmiſſal, even though the officer ſhould have been acquitted.——In this inſtance, martial law, or the power which the King, as generaliſſimo of the navy and army has over its deciſions, ſeems materially to differ from the genuine ſpirit of Engliſh juriſdiction.

Let it not be ſuppoſed, however, that the conſtitution of England has left the life, liberty and property of any individual at the arbitrary diſpoſal of even ſovereignty itſelf:---On the contrary, for in caſes of illegality in the proceedings of a court martial, or apparent partiality in its judgment, or any flagrant abuſe of its authority, the court is not only liable to the ſevere animadverſions of the houſe of commons, but the members of ſuch courts martial, either collectively or individually, are amenable to the laws of their country. The commander in chief, even the King himſelf, is ſubject to an inqueſt before that ſupreme court of ultimate reſort and final adjudication.

No individual can be confined more than two years by the ſentence of a general court martial. Eight days

days is the uſual period during which an officer is kept in arreſt, unleſs circumſtances of a very imperious nature ſhould render it neceſſary to extend its duration. In that caſe, and indeed almoſt always in every other, the priſoner is permitted to walk about the garriſon or camp, and ſometimes to go perfectly at large.

No officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, can be tried before any ſpecies of military tribunal where the offences have been committed more than three years before the warrant for trial; unleſs the offenders were not amenable to juſtice in that period. In caſes of high treaſon, the law of England, whether military or civil, takes cognizance, without reference to time or circumſtances.

A very ſenſible writer has obſerved, that although in ſome inſtances, courts martial have deviated from the ſafe mode of our trial by jury, in admitting one or more new members, during the courſe of the proceedings, and have then proceeded as if they had from the commencement taken their ſeats as ſuch; nevertheleſs the proceedings of courts martial thus conducted, can never meet with the approbation or confirmation of His Majeſty, or thoſe in authority under him.

If it becomes neceſſary to call in a new member, the court martial muſt proceed de novo.

Puniſhments uſually exerciſed in the Britiſh Army, by Sentences of Courts-Martial.

Officers.

Suſpenſion, during which period no advantage can be taken of ſeniority in rank, ſhould a vacancy occur, and no ſubſiſtence or allowance can be received, unleſs ſome ſpecific exception be made at the diſcretion of a general court-martial.

Reprimanding.—An officer may be ſentenced to be reprimanded at the head of the regiment.

Diſplacing.—By a ſentence of a general court-martial, an officer may be diſplaced or removed from any particular regiment, with the privilege of going into any other; but his rank muſt begin de novo.

Caſhiering.—When an officer has been caſhiered, the King only can reſtore him to the profeſſion; having been pronounced unworthy of ever ſerving his Majeſty again. This puniſhment may be variouſly inflicted. Sometimes by a private communication of the ſentence from the judge-advocate general, and a notification of the ſame in the regimental orderly book; ſometimes by the ſentence being publickly read at the read of the regiment, and ſometimes by a repetition of the ſentence at the head of every regiment in the ſervice, regular or militia; at others, by the culprit being brought in front of his

his own regiment, or of a garriſon, &c. and his ſword ignominiouſly broken before him.

And finally by *death*.

Non-Commiſſioned Officers and Corporals, by

Reducing to the ranks—*Flogging*—*Death*.

Private Soldiers, by

Flogging, or by corporal puniſhment inflicted with a cat of nine tails. If in the cavalry by *Picketing*—*Death*.

Regimental Court Martial.

WHEN a regimental court-martial has been given out in orders, the adjutant, who keeps a regular roſter for that purpoſe, will warn the ſeveral officers that are to compoſe it. They generally ſit in the regimental meſs room, if in camp or barracks; and in the dining room of the inn, if in quarters.

On theſe occaſions it is the duty of the adjutant to provide pens, ink, and paper, with wafers or ſealing wax, for the uſe of the preſident and members, to have a clear ſtatement drawn out of the names of the ſeveral priſoners, the nature of their crimes, by whom, and for

for how long a time they have been confined, &c. The ſerjeant major will take care to have a corporal and a file of men ready, to eſcort the priſoners to and from the guard houſe. He will likewiſe give notice to the different witneſſes when, and where they are to attend. The adjutant muſt be preſent during the whole of the proceedings; being, from his ſituation and experience, ſuppoſed to be perfectly acquainted not only with the nature of courts martial, but further enabled to give a faithful account, when applied to, on the ſcore of character and general conduct. He ſtands, moreover, in the capacity of advocate for the priſoner, to ſee that juſtice is done, and that no irregularity occurs, from any miſapprehenſion or miſ-interpretation of the articles of war; a copy of which, with a ſpecific deſignation of the article or articles againſt which the priſoners have tranſgreſſed, muſt be laid before the members.

Adye, in his Treatiſe on Courts-Martial, has juſtly obſerved, that whenever the law is vague, it opens a wide field for innovation; this being the caſe with regard to regimental courts-martial, commanding officers of regiments have taken great latitude. It has been cuſtomary, *occaſionally*, to admit the adjutant to ſit on regimental courts-martial; but this ſeems contrary to law, equity and common ſenſe. The adjutant is to a regiment, in many reſpects, what

a ſheriff

a ſheriff is to a county; he is the perſon who is to ſuperintend the execution of every judgment, and the inflicting of every puniſhment; and ſo cautious has the law been, of not lodging the legiſlative and executive power in the ſame hands, that although the ſheriff is the principal conſervator of the peace in his county, yet, by the expreſs directions of Magna Charta, he is forbidden to hold any pleas of the crown, or, in other words, to try any criminal offence; for it would be very unbecoming, that the executioners of juſtice ſhould alſo be the judges; ſhould one day condemn a man, and perſonally inflict the aſſigned puniſhment the next. Neither may a ſheriff act as an ordinary juſtice of the peace, during the time of his office; for this would be equally inconſiſtent, he being, in many reſpects, the ſervant of the juſtices. How far theſe regulations are applicable with reſpect to an adjutant, is left to the judgment of my military readers.—*Adye, page* 93 *and* 94.

No man, we believe, will controvert this ſenſible diſtinction between the executive and legiſlative duties of an adjutant. A rule, nevertheleſs, does not exiſt to put it out of the power of a commanding officer to permit ſo groſs a contradiction. In militia regiments where (almoſt until the preſent period of the war,) adjutants either did poſſeſs, or were ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, more than half the military knowledge of the corps,

corps they attended, this rule is indiſpenſably neceſſary. For, in addition to the want of information at the head of the battalion, it now and then occurs, that an adjutant, in the conſciouſneſs of ſuperior ſkill, ſteps beyond the modeſt limits of his ſituation, and treats with a wounding indifference, the many intermediate ranks that are between him and the colonel.

By the articles of war, every ſoldier has the power of appealing from a regimental to a general court martial; but this appeal may involve him conſiderably, as not only the original ſentence may be confirmed, ſhould the application prove to have been made upon frivolous and vexatious grounds, but ſome additional puniſhment will be awarded againſt him.

The preſent Marquis of Townſhend has the merit of having cauſed a clauſe to be added to the Mutiny Bill in 1749, whereby it was enacted, that no non-commiſſioned officer ſhould be liable to be reduced to the ranks without having previouſly undergone the inveſtigation of a court-martial, by whoſe ſentence alone he could be broken. Halberts had been taken away from experienced and deſerving ſerjeants, and knots torn off the ſhoulders of active corporals, at public parades, at the inſtance of unfledged enſigns, and ignorant martinets.

This venerable nobleman has ever ſince retained the

the enviable appellation of the *Soldier's Friend*, with the additional honour of being called the *Father of the Militia*. Mr. Pitt, father to the preſent miniſter, ſtrongly oppoſed the clauſe, although he had himſelf been diſmiſſed from the army without the ſentence of a court martial. But Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, at the one period was out of place, and at the other, in the full zenith of court-promotion.

It muſt be underſtood, however, that no non-commiſſioned officer, or ſoldier, has a right to appeal from a regimental to a general court-martial, except in caſes where his pay may be concerned. This point was lately determined by the Judge Advocate General, in conſequence of an application which was made to him by the officers of a regular regiment.

The vote or opinion is taken from the officer youngeſt in rank. It were to be wiſhed, that ſome mode, ſimilar to the one mentioned in Mr. Adye's ſenſible "Treatiſe on Courts-Martial," could be generally adopted throughout the army, and that the preſident ſhould be bound in honour, never to reveal the opinions of the different members, even to each other. A practice of this ſort would not only give ſolemnity to the proceedings, but likewiſe prevent various ill-judged and ill-timed remarks among the junior parts of the army. He has juſtly obſerved, that in the French ſervice, the precaution taken to prevent one

member

member from being prejudiced by the opinion of another, is ſtill more certain than the mode which is adopted by us at all debates in the Privy Council, by the Houſe of Lords at the trial of a Peer, and at general or regimental courts-martial. During the exiſtence of the old government in France, the following practice was obſerved: The youngeſt member firſt inſerted his opinion at the top of a ſheet of paper, provided for that purpoſe, then folded down the part on which he had written, in order that thoſe who wrote after him might not ſee it. All the others obſerved the ſame method, up to the eldeſt member, by whom the paper was delivered to the preſident, who unfolded it, in order to examine the different ſentences, having previouſly inſerted his own, which was conſidered as two voices, if given in favour of the priſoner, but as only one againſt him.

See page 46, *Treatiſe on Courts-Martial. Extracts—Cours de la Science Militaire de Bardet de Villeneuve, tom.* 1, *p.* 64.

It is impoſſible not to agree with the ſpirit and tendency of this extract—At the ſame time, we ſhould humbly ſubmit, Whether there ought not to be two papers inſtead of one? for this obvious reaſon, that the words *Guilty* or *Not Guilty* might be firſt inſerted and conveyed to the preſident; after which, the ſentence would be given in the manner above ſtated. Too much

much ſolemnity cannot be attached to the proceedings of regimental courts-martial; the frequency of which, in the Britiſh army, too plainly indicates a defect in the management of them. The impreſſion which is made upon the minds of the ſoldiery, by the good or bad adminiſtration of this unpleaſant, but unavoidable part of military duty, is of more importance to the ſervice than may appear to ſuperficial obſervers. Obtain a full poſſeſſion of the ſoldier's mind, and you will eaſily become the maſter of his actions: But loſe his confidence, and ſuffer him to grow familiar with the cat of nine tails, and you will vainly look for that alacrity and zeal which are the life and ſoul of military duty.

The articles of war direct, that no regimental court-martial ſhall be compoſed of leſs than five officers; excepting in caſes where that number cannot be conveniently aſſembled; when three may be ſufficient.

Mr. Adye remarks, that however provident the laws of the country may be concerning general courts-martial, the articles of war give no ſort of inſtruction, with reſpect to the choice of officers for garriſon and regimental ones.

The general practice of the army is to appoint a captain (when one is to be had) as preſident, and four ſubalterns (or two, if more cannot be conveniently aſſembled) as members of a regimental court-martial:

and a regular roſter is kept by the adjutant for this, as for other regimental duties; every officer, therefore, will probably, in his turn, be a member of a regimental court-martial. By this means it often happens, that very young men are ordered on this duty; and who, though poſſeſſed of very good natural abilities, improved by a liberal education, have not a ſufficient knowledge of the laws of their country, nor experience in military affairs, to direct them in their proceedings; and both I look upon to be eſſential to a member of a court-martial, whether general or regimental; whether authoriſed to take cognizance of capital crimes, or merely confined to inferior faults and miſdemeanours. See p. 89. M. T.

This obſervation is ſo forcible and ſo correct, that ſome ſpecific regulation ought to be eſtabliſhed, as far as the nature of the ſervice, and the preſent exigency of the times will admit. The writer of this remark has been preſent at a regimental court-martial, when one of the members had not literally paſſed his fourteenth year:—An old ſoldier was tried, found guilty of the breach of the article of war, and puniſhed the next morning.

It is proper to expreſs in the body of every ſentence of a court-martial, but moſt eſpecially in all ſentences of death, the article of war applicable to the crime or offence which has been proved againſt the priſoner.

In

In ſuch caſe, the ſtrict letter and ſpecific import of the article muſt be attended to.

With reſpect to officers, it is neceſſary to ſtate, that they are ſeldom put under cloſe arreſt; and non-commiſſioned officers are generally confined to their barrack-room, or quarters, until a court-martial can be conveniently aſſembled. Notice is given to the officer by the deputy judge advocate, with regard to his liſt of witneſſes, to the charges exhibited againſt him, and to the hour of his attendance. A proper perſon is ordered to ſee him in and out of court. This perſon is a commiſſioned officer belonging to the ſtaff of the general in whoſe diſtrict the priſoner is to be tried. All military men who attend as witneſſes at a general court-martial, ſhould be ſaſhed—their attendance being conſidered as a duty, and counting for ſuch in the roſters of their ſeveral corps.

When on ſervice, ſuch non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers as are to be tried by a general court-martial, remain in the cuſtody of the provoſt marſhal; who takes charge of them during the whole of their trial.

By the indulgence of the commander in chief, officers are frequently put into an arreſt at large, previous to and during their trial.

When the proceedings of a court-martial are cloſed,

the preſident will put them under a cover, and deliver them perſonally to the commanding officer of the regiment or diviſion to which he belongs. The members are not at liberty to quit quarters, nor to take off the neceſſary appendages for that duty, until they have been appriſed by the preſident of the approbation of the colonel, or commanding officer.

When the ſentence of a court-martial is to be put in execution, notice will be given of the ſame in the regimental orderly books, and every officer muſt attend in his ſaſh and gorget. The minutes are generally read by the adjutant; not by the commanding officer, as has been practiſed in ſome corps.

As the flank companies of militia regiments are uſually brigaded during war time, and in the preſent, have been put under the command of field officers from the line, ſome ſpecific regulation is neceſſary, to prevent much jealouſy, &c. that may ariſe from too cloſe an adherence to that clauſe in the militia acts of parliament, whereby it is enacted, that militia-courts-martial ſhall be diſtinct from thoſe in the line; and that no interference of the latter ſhall, in any reſpect, affect the former. Under the circumſtances of brigade duty, it were to be wiſhed, for the general good of the ſervice, that ſome exception could be made.

It is in the power of the commanding officer of a regiment

regiment to order *one* reviſion of the minutes of a court-martial.*

Independent of theſe eſtabliſhed forms, cuſtom has introduced a ſort of military juriſdiction of a more ſubordinate nature, among the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of different regiments; we mean troop or company courts-martial, (if we may be allowed the term) which aſſemble and puniſh delinquents for ſmall offences, by the permiſſion of the captain. The mode of inveſtigation on theſe occaſions is ſimilar to that which is adopted at

* In queſtions of life and death no ſentence can be given againſt any offender by a general court-martial, unleſs *nine* out of *thirteen*, or two thirds of thoſe preſent concur therein. In queſtions, other than death, a *majority* of members determines. In the navy a majority of members decides on all caſes, whether capital or not. The ſentences of the latter are pronounced *inſtanter* in open court. Thoſe of the army muſt have the ſanction and approbation of his Majeſty. No perſon convicted of any offence, either in the navy or army, can be impriſoned for a longer term than two years by the ſentence of any court martial. See Act 22d George II.

In courts of law the criminal on his arraignment holds up his hand while the indictment is read to him; but at a court martial this ceremony is diſpenſed with. No interlocutory matter from the proſecutor or the defendant can be admitted in the maſs of evidence, or form any part of the minutes of a general or regimental court-martial.

regimental courts-martial; the preſident being a ſerjeant, and the court conſiſting of one corporal and three privates. The minutes are delivered to the captain of the company, who ſanctions or annuls the the ſame. The uſual puniſhment in the infantry is *ſcabbarding*; that in the cavalry, *booting*, or puniſhing with the *ſurcingle*; which is inflicted either by the trumpeter or drummer of the troop or company, or by the delinquent's comrades in general. Many regimental and general courts-martial have been prevented by a private chaſtiſement of this kind.

Mr. M'Arthur, in his Treatiſe upon the Theory of Courts-Martial, obſerves, that with reſpect to inferior officers and ſeamen in the navy, not having the privilege of being tried by their peers, it would appear upon a cloſe review of the ſubject, impracticable to introduce this right, ſo ſtrongly contended for, without at once altering the whole fabric of the inſtitution; for if the inferior officer be admitted on the trial of an inferior officer, why not a ſeaman on the trial of his brother ſeaman? And it is obvious to every perſon, acquainted with the practical parts of a naval life, that this meaſure would prevent the end of its formation, and by a confederacy between the parties, the power of puniſhment would be annihilated, and ſubordination, the very ſoul of diſcipline, be deſtroyed. See page 54,

Much

Much as we reſpect the opinions and ſentiments of this ingenious writer, we cannot, with any degree of juſtice or propriety ſo far ſacrifice our own joint conviction, as to believe, that the evils he ſuſpects would ariſe from the admiſſion of inferior officers and ſeamen on naval courts-martial, would be equally prevalent at military ones. Frederic the Great of Pruſſia, digeſted and went to the bottom of military diſcipline more than any modern ever did. We ſhall not therefore be ſuſpected of much partiality to our own way of thinking, when we bring that monarch to corroborate its tendency.

Mr. Adye, without giving any opinion of his own, in his Chapter upon the Courts of Enquiry, has produced a note which fully exemplifies what we have here aſſerted. We ſhall extract the paſſage, that more immediately relates to the point in queſtion. In page 77, he obſerves, that for the examination of a private ſoldier, the following perſons were ordered on it: an old firſt lieutenant, and for his court-martial, a captain as preſident, two lieutenants, two enſigns, two ſerjeants, two corporals, two lance corporals, and two private men.

The principle of being tried by our peers, is ſo eſſential to the Britiſh conſtitution, and is in fact, ſo much the life-blood of the liberty we enjoy, that when an Engliſh ſoldier is debarred from what a Pruſſian poſſeſſes, we lament

lament the want of ſo reconciling a mode. By a procedure of this ſort, we might hope to imitate the Athenians in one of their nobleſt efforts of human genius; that of deciding cauſes in ſuch a manner as to convince both plaintiff and defendant, that ample juſtice had been done to each ſide.

The ſame latitude could not certainly be afforded on board his Majeſty's ſhips, where the very nature of the ſervice requires the moſt ſummary determinations, and the moſt cautious means ſhould be adopted to prevent colluſions, conſpiracies and partialities. But this is not the caſe in the army. However ſanctioned by cuſtom and royal authority, military courts-martial may be, the benign influence of the civil law is always ſuppoſed to be predominant.

Naval courts-martial, on the contrary, are juſtified in the moſt rigorous of their deciſions, by a ſpecific act of the legiſlature. There is not any appeal from their verdict; but in military ſentences the iſſue or the *ultimum ſupplicium* is not final. The laſt reſort, if found expedient and grounded upon provable error or injuſtice in the firſt deciſion, ſtill reſts, and according to the Britiſh conſtitution, ever ought to reſt, with the legiſlature. Add to theſe obſervations, that in ſome of our poſſeſſions, particularly at Gibraltar, every tranſgreſſion, civil as well as military, falls under the juriſdiction of a court-martial. In this inſtance,

the

the admiſſion of one or two members of the ſame condition and rank in life with the priſoner, would be an approach to our inimitable trial by jury.

It ought further to be conſidered, that the danger of confederacy is greatly removed by the diſproportionate number (if we take the Pruſſian ſyſtem for example) that would neceſſarily ſit in a court-martial for the trial of a private ſoldier. We ſay nothing reſpecting the ſerjeants and corporals, as it muſt be manifeſt to every thinking man, that they are better enabled to form a correct opinion of the general character of a ſoldier, than any of the commiſſioned officers; and in knotty caſes, they are certainly poſſeſſed of the beſt means of ſifting them to the bottom.

Every priſoner is entitled to demand a true copy of all the proceedings for and againſt him, as laid before his Majeſty. He muſt ſignify his wiſh to the Deputy Judge Advocate, who will give directions for the ſame to be drawn out; charging the defendant in proportion to the number of folios. This copy cannot, however, be furniſhed until the ſentence of the court has been approved of by his Majeſty.

As every circumſtance relating to military deciſions, by which the reputation and comfort of an officer may be materially affected through life, ſhould be clear and unequivocal, it is impoſſible to cloſe

theſe obſervations without ſuggeſting, that a ſpecific definition be fixed and made known to the army at large reſpecting the terms, *honourably* and *moſt honourably*, which are ſometimes prefixed to the word *acquitted*.

We are aware, that the guilt of a priſoner may be preſſed very home upon the conviction of the court, and yet not be ſufficiently ſubſtantiated by facts ſworn to in evidence, to juſtify a full verdict of *guilty*; we are equally ſenſible, that a proſecution may prove in its iſſue to have been inſtituted in malice, or unwarrantable levity, and of courſe incur marks of juſt reproach and condemnation from upright and honourable men. In either of theſe two caſes, an imputation will reſt. But the ſenſe of the court ought to be diſtinctly aſcertained. If three or two charges, for inſtance, are brought againſt an officer, and after a calm inveſtigation of his conduct, he ſhould ſtand acquitted of them all, the declaration of his innocence ought not to admit of any ſpecies of conſtruction, that even the unguarded flippancy of youth, over a meſs bottle, could give. If, according to a learned judge, (we believe Judge Hale, for we ſtate the circumſtance from memory) courts-martial are excreſcences, that grow out of civil juſtice, they ought at leaſt to be preſerved ſcrupulouſly conſonant to the genuine ſpirit of Engliſh law. The ridiculous expreſſion of *acquitted felon* may ſuit the

the lips of an angry politician; but we ſhould humbly conceive, (however the ſubtilty of a logician might vindicate its meaning,) that in a court of honour it would be ſcouted with diſdain.

Silent implications are beneath the character of military manlineſs, and ought therefore to be ſtudiouſly avoided. A caſe muſt be intricate and knotty indeed, to which ſome definition cannot be affixed, let the maſs of evidence be what it will. It is a received notion among men of the army, (when a priſoner has been acquitted, and the term *moſt honourably* is attached to the declaration of his innocence) that the proſecutor is tacitly cenſured for his conduct; and it has happened during the reign of his preſent Majeſty, that as a mark of his diſpleaſure the accuſer has been removed from the ſervice. *Query*—Ought not the members of the court to juſtify their honourable deciſion in favour of the priſoner, by declaring the charges againſt him to have been frivolous and vexatious? and if on the other hand, they ſhould barely pronounce him not guilty of any of the charges, ſhould not their real opinion be conveyed to his Majeſty in a leſs equivocal manner? In trials at common law, the words *guilty* or *not guilty* conſtitute the whole of the verdict, except in caſes where a malefactor is recommended to mercy.

The

The punctilious delicacy of military honour (ſtruggling between facts not fully proved, and a conſciouſneſs of the accuſation being well founded) may perhaps admit of a latitude in courts-martial, which cannot exiſt in courts of juſtice. But it ought to be recollected in what a cruel predicament that officer would ſtand, who through the inadvertency of a deputy judge advocate, a preſident or the members of a court, might, (although conſidered by them as fully acquitted,) be left to the interpretation of the world, from the mere omiſſion of the ſtated expletive. Every thing, in a word, which concerns the reputation of an officer ought to be clear, determined and defined. The idea, that becauſe an officer may have had the misfortune to be brought to a court-martial, his character muſt be more or leſs affected by it, is erroneous and unjuſt in the extreme. But if the members of a court be left at liberty to add or to omit expreſſions, which convey very ſignicant meanings, no man can ſay what degree of guilt may be ſecretly wrapped up in the general acceptation of them.

No allowance whatever is made to officers, or witneſſes of a military character, for their attendance at courts-martial that are aſſembled in Europe, or in our weſtern dependencies.

In India the practice is different.

According to the printed Regulations for the year 1788, (and we are confidently aſſured, that, on this head, no alteration has ſince taken place) officers when called from their ſtations to ſit on a court-martial, are to be allowed batta, according to their rank, to defray their travelling expences, from the garriſon in which they were ſtationed to the place where the court-martial was held, and the ſame for their return to their poſts; and they are to be paid as in all other caſes, at the rate of twenty-five miles per day. Beſides their travelling batta, they are to receive their allowance ſpecified in the general table whilſt the court-martial is ſitting; but the officers belonging to the garriſon or ſtation where the court-martial is aſſembled, are not to receive this or any other extra or additional allowance, in conſequence of being employed on the duty.

Inſtructions with regard to the Sword Salute, &c.

WHEN officers are ordered to fall in, or take poſt in the battalion, they will, without waiting for any verbal direction or word of command, draw their ſwords, and repair to their ſeveral companies, diviſions, or ſections. The ranks being at cloſe order, every officer, except the ſupernumerary ones, will dreſs by the men, from the right and left of the ſeveral companies.

Carriage of the Sword—at cloſe order.

1. Graſp the ſword lightly by the hilt, in your right hand, on a level and cloſe to your hip bone, there let it reſt, as the ſoldier does his muſquet, caſting the blade into the hollow of your right ſhoulder.

Carriage

Carriage of the Sword—at open order.

2. Graſp the ſword by the hilt in your right hand, in front of your hip bone, drop the blade, four inches from the point, in your left hand, keeping the left elbow bent, and place your thumb along the blade upwards; bring your right arm ſomewhat forward, ſo as to allow the blade to remain in a diagonal direction acroſs the cheſt without conſtraint, your left hand being oppoſite to, and about three inches lower than the left ſhoulder.

Salute of the Sword.

Four motions.—1ſt. Bring your ſword briſkly up in a perpendicular direction, the point upwards, and the flat ſide of the blade oppoſite to the right eye; the guard even with the right nipple, and the elbow cloſe to the body. The inſtant the left hand quits the blade it muſt be briſkly dropped to the left thigh, the thumb being kept flat upon the ſeam of the breeches, and the reſt of the hand cloſe to the thigh.

2d. Drop the blade by briſkly ſtretching your arm, ſo as to bring your right hand cloſe to the right

thigh,* and remain ſteadily in this poſition until the perſon you have ſaluted ſhall have paſſed you two paces at leaſt.

3d. Bring your ſword briſkly up, as in the firſt poſition: and,

4th. Sink it in a diagonal direction acroſs the cheſt, as deſcribed at open order.

At the word of command—*Rear ranks take cloſe order*—officers face to the right, recovering their ſwords as in 1ſt poſition of the ſword ſalute; they march in ordinary time to the different intervals in the battalion, come to the right about, and by one motion bring their ſwords as in No. 1 of the carriage of the ſword at cloſe order.

* *This mode, in our humble opinion, is better calculated to preſerve that ſquareneſs of cheſt, which is ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the correct appearance of every officer and ſoldier, than what is generally followed. It has the ſanction of the old French regulation, and on that account ought at leaſt to have as much weight with us as their manner of dancing has. If the ſword be dropped in front of the thigh or knee, the right ſhoulder muſt unavoidably project; whereas, by dropping it along the outſide of the thigh, both ſhoulders will be kept in a line.*

Salute

Salute of the Sword in marching by a General Officer, &c. at a Review or with the Main Guard.

When the ſecond wheel of the column has been completed, and the leading diviſion or ſection is advanced four paces, or within fifty of the reviewing general, the officer upon the right will order—*Rear ranks take open order*—and as ſoon as he has reached his proper ſpot in front of the men, he will carry his ſword, as in poſition No. 2 of the carriage of the ſword at open order; the other officers do the ſame. Within ſix paces of the perſon he is to ſalute, he will recover his ſword, as in No. 1 of the ſword ſalute, drop it briſkly as in No. 2, taking care to bring the blade up with the left foot, and to drop it with the right, and keeping his right eye ſteadily fixed towards the perſon he ſalutes.

Having marched beyond him ten paces, he will recover his ſword, as in No. 1 of the ſword ſalute, bringing it briſkly acroſs his cheſt, as in No. 2 of the ſame ſalute; and when arrived at thirty paces from the reviewing general, he will graſp his ſword lightly forward, turn towards his men, give the word of command—*Rear ranks take cloſe order*—and place himſelf on the left of the diviſion, with his ſword as in No. 1 of the carriage of the ſword at cloſe order.

N. B. Whenever an officer ſhifts his poſition, it muſt invariably be done by paſſing in the rear of the diviſion, company, &c.

When officers are ordered to take their poſts of exerciſe in rear of a battalion during the manual and platoon exerciſe, they will recover ſwords, face to the right, and paſs through the intervals of their ſeveral diviſions, &c. waiting in the rear with recovered ſwords until the words, *Halt*, *front*, when they will bring their ſwords as in No. 1 of the carriage of the ſword at cloſe order. At the word, *Rear ranks take cloſe order*, they will ſpring briſkly to their ſeveral ſtations on the flanks, without recovering their ſwords, remaining ſteadily as in No. 1.

When officers are poſted by the field officer of the day, or marched to their ſeveral picquets, they will obſerve the ſame directions; with this difference, that when *fronted*, they will bring their ſwords to the diagonal poſition.

Cavalry officers in marching by a reviewing general, recover their ſwords, and ſalute within two paces of his ſtation, or when the horſe's head allows an oblique opening towards him, and they recover when the horſe has entirely paſſed him.

Trumpet

Trumpet Soundings, according to the Regulations publiſhed in 1799.

HIS Royal Highneſs has been pleaſed to direct, that the notes of the following ſoundings ſhall be printed and publiſhed; and that all corps whatever, of cavalry, ſhall conform to and alone uſe them, for the purpoſes expreſſed by their titles and explanations.

They may be divided into thoſe of duties uſed in camp and quarters; and thoſe of *exerciſe*, uſed in the movements and manœuvres of the troops.

Trumpet Duty Soundings.

1. *Reveillé.*
2. *Stable call.* — For ſtable duties.
3. *Boots and ſaddles.*
4. *To horſe.* — When to turn out on horſeback for a march, exerciſe, or other duty.
5. *Draw ſwords.*
6. *Return ſwords.* — Theſe ſoundings begin at the inſtants of drawing the ſword *from*, and returning it *to* the ſcabbard.

7. *Parade*

7. *Parade march.*
8. *Parade call.* — For aſſembling on foot.
9. *Officers' call.*
10. *Serjeants' call.*
11. *Trumpeters' call.*
12. *Orders.*
13. *Dinner call.* — For men and officers.
14. *Watering call.* — To turn out in watering order.
15. *Setting the watch.*

Theſe duty-ſoundings, according to ſituation, are given by one trumpet, or by the whole of the quarter, regiment, or camp.

The Trumpet Exerciſe Soundings, are

16. *March.* 17. *Trot.* 18. *Gallop.* 19. *Charge.* 20. *Halt.* 21. *Retreat.* 22. *Rally.* 23. *Turn out Skirmiſhers.* 24. *Call in ſkirmiſhers.* 25. *Skirmiſhers ceaſe firing.*——For ſpecific explanations, ſee pages 370, 371, 372 of Cavalry Regulations, publiſhed in 1799.

The Bugle Horn Duty Soundings, are

1. *Reveillé.*
2. *Rouſe or turn out.*
3. *Dinner call.*
4. *Setting the Watch.*

} Theſe ſoundings are different in their notes from thoſe of the trumpet, but may be uſed under the ſame circumſtances.

The Bugle Horn Exerciſe Soundings, are

5. *March.* 6. *Trot.* 7. *Gallop.* 8. *Charge.* 9. *Halt.* 10. *Retreat.* 11. *Rally.* 12. *Turn out ſkirmiſhers.* 13. *Skirmiſhers ceaſe firing.* 14. *Call in ſkirmiſhers.*

Theſe ſoundings are exactly the ſame as thoſe of the trumpet; in the place of which the bugle horn may be occaſionally ſubſtituted.

Theſe ſignals of the trumpet and bugle horn are meant in aid of the voice, but are by no means to be ſubſtituted for, or to prevent the *ordered* words of execution.

The trumpet is always to be conſidered as the principal military inſtrument for theſe ſoundings. It more particularly belongs to the line, and the bugle horn to detached parties———See pages 373, 374, Cavalry Regulations.——

Inſtructions

Inſtructions to the Drum-Majors; as practiſed in the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards.

THE following beats are practiſed in the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards; but as no ſpecific regulations exiſt with reſpect to the army in general, it is more than probable, that ſome rule, ſimilar to what is ordered in the trumpet ſoundings for the cavalry, may be eſtabliſhed for the uſe of infantry regiments. The ſituation of a drum-major is of more conſequence to the ſervice in general, than it ſeems to have been hitherto conſidered in the Britiſh army; and when we reflect, that in the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards there are no leſs than ſeventy-two drummers under the direction of one man, aſſiſted by four deputy drum-majors, the reſponſibility veſted in him can by no means be looked upon as light and inſignificant. In our humble opinion, all parade directions ſhould be taken from the drum-major; he being anſwerable for every thing relating to the band.

On Parade.

When the battalion is formed, the drummers and fifers ſtand on the right, ten paces from the front rank

rank—with the drum-major in front, his arm extended, holding the ſtaff planted parallel with his ſhoulder.

When the commanding officer gives the word, *Troop!*—drum-major faces to the right about, graſps his ſtaff about eighteen inches from the head, with the back of his hand in front—raiſes his arm ſo as to bring the ſtaff in a perpendicular direction, with the ferrel upwards—the ſame time turning it twice round, giving the word, *Troop!*—after which he plants his ſtaff to the right, with arm extended parallel to the ſhoulder, in which poſition he remains during the introduction; then faces to the right about, coming to the former poſition, and gives the word, *March!*—raiſes his ſtaff, the head of which he will turn (with an eaſy air) once round, ſo as to keep time, and plant it every fourth pace.

When the muſic is ordered to ceaſe or halt, drum-major faces inwards to the drums, graſping his ſtaff as before mentioned, turning the ferrel upwards, as a ſignal to ceaſe, and then faces to his front, which ſignal ſerves either for quick, or ſlow march.

When the drummers are inſpected, the drums always to be in the front of them to which they reſpectively belong; after which the drum-major gives the word, *Take up Drums!*—extends his right arm and ſtaff, which he graſps, with the back of his hand to the front,

front, raiſing the ferrel in a direct line with the drum head.

Sling Drums! — { Plants his ſtaff with extended arm.

Prepare to beat! — { Graſps his ſtaff with the palm of the hand in front.

Unſling drums!
Right about, face!
Lodge drums!

Station of the Drummers and Fifers in Battalion during Exerciſe.

When the battalion is drawn up in line, the drummers and fifers to be equally divided on the flanks of the battalion.

When the battalion is in cloſe column, drummers and fifers in the rear.

When the battalion is in open column in order to ſalute when marching paſt the reviewing officer, drummers and fifers on the left of their reſpective companies, giving a roll when the officer ſalutes.

When the ranks cloſe, in the rear of the ſecond file from the left, drummers and fifers take the ſignals from the leading drum in front.

The ſeveral Beats in the Field.

Drummers call.
Non-commiſſioned officers call.
To arms.
Adjutant's call.
March for the ſalute when in line.
Preparative for firing.
The general to ceaſe firing.
Retreat.
Charge bayonets.

If the colours ſhould be ordered to be trooped after field exerciſe, the drummers call to beat at the right; after which two flams will be given, one for the officers carrying the colours to face, and the other to march to the right flank.

Several Beats in Garriſon.

Drummers call.
Reveillée.
Adjutant's call.
Non-commiſſioned officers call.
Troop and doublings.
Pioneers march, for the picquet, or billed up men.

Church call.

Retreat.

Tattoo.

Dinner drum.

Scotch regiments have their own peculiar beats, that to arms alone excepted; which is general throughout the ſervice.

Bugle Horn.

THE following ſignals of the bugle horn in the movements of light troops have been publiſhed by Authority.

To extend—To cloſe—March—Skirmiſh—Fire—Ceaſe firing—Retreat—Incline to the right—Incline to the left—Alarm—Halt—On diſcovering an enemy—The enemy is infantry—The enemy is cavalry—The enemy has both infantry and cavalry—Aſſembly of officers.

See Regulations for the Exerciſe of Riflemen, publiſhed by Egerton, Whitehall.

The

The following additional inſtructions are tranſlated from the French regulations, as publiſhed and ordered to be ſtrictly adhered to on the 20th of May, 1788. They are ſubmitted to the conſideration of His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, with the ſole view of eventually producing, through his indefatigable attention to the ſervice, ſome regular ſyſtem for the whole of the Britiſh army.

Inſtructions to the Drum-Major.

Station of the Drummers and Fifers in Battalion during Exerciſe.

WHEN the battalion is drawn up in line, the drummers and fifers will be in the rear of the company or platoon that is attached to the colours.

When the battalion is in column, at the head of the colours.

When the battalion paſſes a defilé, at the head of the advanced diviſion, company or ſection, or between the battalions, according to circumſtances and ſituations.

Drum-Major's Signals for the ſeveral Beats.

1ſt. The General.

Extends his right arm, graſps his cane about the middle, and raiſes the head ſo as to bring it to a parallel elevation with his ſtock or cravat.

2d. The Aſſembly.

Extends his right arm, raiſes his cane about one foot and a quarter from the ground, and places his thumb upon the head.

3d. Troop.

Reſts his cane upon his right ſhoulder, pointing the ferrel backwards.

4th. To the Colours.

Raiſes his arm, and then turns his hand inwards, ſo as to bring his cane horizontally acroſs him in a parallel elevation with his ſtock or cravat.

5th. To Field Exerciſe.

Raiſes his cane in a perpendicular direction, with the ferrel upwards, extending his arm and keeping a parallel elevation with his right ſhoulder.

6th. Quick Step.

Carries his cane directly before him, the ferrel forwards and his arm extended.

7th. The Retreat.

Paſſes his cane croſſways behind him.

8th. To Diſperſe.

Graſps his cane near the ſtring, and extends his arm on a parallel elevation with his ſhoulder.

9th. To Church.

Places the head of his cane on his right ſhoulder.

10th. To Arms.

Carries his cane upon his left ſhoulder, the ferrel backwards.

Signals for Evolutions.

1. When the battalion is ordered to march, the right in front, graſps his cane in the middle and extends his arm to the right.

2. When the battalion is ordered to march, the left in front, makes the ſame ſignal with his right hand, and extends his arm to the left.

3. When the column is ordered to break off, drops the end of his cane in his left hand, on a parallel elevation with his eyes.

4. When the column is ordered to form, drops the head of his cane in his left hand, on a parallel elevation with his eyes.

5. In the ſeveral changes of poſition, turns obliquely towards the drummers, and points out, by a particular motion of his cane, the direction they are to take.

6. In order to deſcribe the oblique ſtep to the right, extends his right arm on a parallel elevation with his ſhoulder, holding his cane ſlanting, and graſping the end of it with his left hand on a line with his hip.

7. In order to deſcribe the oblique ſtep to the left, makes the ſignal inverſe—The head of the cane invariably marks the direction that is to be taken.

To your drums,

Three motions.

Drums down.

1. *Replace drumſticks.*—Graſps his cane under the head, raiſes it up to his eyes, and extends his arm forwards.

2. *Umbrace drums*—Draws the head of the cane cloſe to his cheſt.

3. *Put down drums*—The ſame motions as in replacing the drumſticks.

7. In

Take up drums.

Take out drumſticks.

Makes the ſame motions with his cane as in replacing the drumſticks, to take off the drums and to lodge.

Among other improvements which might be adopted to render the effect of military muſic more generally inſpiring, an alteration in the notes of the different wind inſtruments is not beneath attention. Every regiment, in fact, ought to have two ſets. One for the field, and another for garriſon or domeſtic purpoſes. It has likewiſe been ſuggeſted by a very acute obſerver of the armies upon the Continent, particularly of the Pruſſians, that regimental bands ſhould occaſionally ceaſe to play whilſt an army is marching in line or column. Pauſes of this ſort at intermediate periods produce a powerful effect, and give an awful ſolemnity to the movements of corps. Joſeph Hanway in his travels remarks, that although he did not comprehend a ſingle manœuvre during the exerciſe of ſome Pruſſian battalions, he felt his mind extremely touched by the ſudden pauſes and occaſional burſts of muſic that iſſued from the different bands, playing all together.

MILITARY HONOURS, &c.

THE intent of this little work being to put officers in general, but moſt eſpecially the junior, into immediate poſſeſſion of the ſeveral duties which they are required to know, and for a thorough acquiſition of which they would otherwiſe be obliged to have recourſe to publications of a leſs portable ſize, we ſhall not heſitate to tread in the paths of former writers, by giving a ſhort detail of the different honours which muſt be paid by guards, &c. For a ſpecific account of the various compliments which are to be obſerved towards crowned heads, &c. ſee page 201 of the Rudiments of War.——The following regulations contain what is more immediately neceſſary for young officers to know:

Honours paid to Governors, Generals, General Officers, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, in Garriſon.

All governors whoſe commiſſions in the army are under the rank of general officers, ſhall have, in their own garriſons, all the guards turn out with reſted arms, and beat one ruffle. Although the main guard turns

turns out with reſted arms every time a governor paſſes, yet the compliment of the drum is paid only once a day—All other guards beat as often as he appears near them.

If governors are general officers likewiſe, they are then entitled to the further compliments annexed to the ſeveral ranks, and expreſſed by the different beatings of the drum, which are as follow:

To generals of the horſe and foot, the guards turn out, reſt their arms, beat a march, and the officers ſalute.

To lieutenant-generals, they turn out, reſt their arms, beat three ruffles, and the officers ſalute.

To major-generals, they turn out with reſted arms, beat two ruffles, but the officers do not ſalute.

To brigadier-generals, they turn out with reſted arms only; but of late one ruffle has been added to the compliment.

To colonels, their own quarter-guards turn out and reſt their arms once a day; after which they only turn out with ordered arms.

To lieutenant-colonels, their own quarter-guards turn out with ſhouldered arms once a day; at other times they only turn out and ſtand to their arms.

To majors, their own guards turn out with ordered arms once a day; at all other times they ſtand by their arms.

When

When a lieutenant-colonel, or major, commands a regiment, their own quarter-guards pay them the ſame compliment as is ordered for the colonel.

All centries reſt their arms to generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors. This ceremony is the ſame in camp, quarters, garriſon, or barracks.

The main-guard are to reſt arms to the governor, and pay him the compliment with the drum, as already directed. Should he continue to walk on the parade, or before the guard, the men may be ordered to lodge arms. Directions, however, are generally given, or a ſign made, to wave any further ceremony after his firſt approach.

Officers of outpoſts are never to reſt their arms, or to ſalute any general officer, but always face with their guards towards the enemy.

Advanced poſts, are not on any account to beat the drum, nor to preſent arms; even the commander in chief muſt be received with ſhouldered arms, facing towards the enemy.

Advanced pickets, when ordered, turn out to the general of foot, and the general of the day; but they are not to beat the drum, nor are the men to preſent arms. They always turn out to the commander in chief, and remain with ſhouldered arms.

Whenever a guard, or detachment of cavalry or foot, which is marching by with arms, paſſes by any guard, that

that guard is to be under arms; and if the guard or detachment which is marching by beat the drum, the other is to do the ſame, with reſted arms; but the officers do not ſalute, unleſs the colours are with the ſaid guard or detachment.

All centries, at all hours, eſpecially on ſervice, are to pay a due reſpect to every officer who paſſes by their poſts.

Whenever the governor, general, or any other officer, advances towards a centry, he muſt repair to his ſtation with alacrity, and be ready to reſt or carry arms when he comes within ſix paces of him.

Generals of horſe or foot, when in garriſon or quarters, have an orderly ſerjeant each, and two centries poſted at their doors. All lieutenant-generals have the ſame.

Major-generals, when in garriſon or quarters, have two centries at their doors, and the ſame compliments are paid them as in camp.

Brigadier-generals have one centry at their doors, and are entitled to one ruffle from all the guards in garriſon.

All colonels, or officers who command battalions, are to have one centry, who is to be taken from their own reſpective regiments. Thoſe colonels who have no regiments in garriſon, are entitled to have a centry from

from the main guard, or one of the port guards, if their lodgings be more convenient to them.

Generals of horſe and foot are entitled to a guard of a captain, a lieutenant, an enſign, and fifty men, with colours or ſtandards.

Lieutenant-generals are entitled to a guard of a lieutenant and thirty men.

Major-generals are entitled to a guard of an enſign and twenty men.

Brigadier-generals are entitled to a guard of a ſerjeant and twelve men.

A lieutenant-general who is commander in chief by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty, is to have the ſame reſpect paid him, on all occaſions, as a general of horſe or foot; a major-general as a lieutenant-general, and ſo on down to the major of a regiment.

The main-guard is to turn out and ſtand by their arms, once a day, to all colonels; but all other guards muſt order their arms for them as often as they paſs. The main-guard is not to pay any compliment to the lieutenant-colonel or major; but other guards are to ſtand to their arms for them.

Lieutenant-colonels are to be treated in their garriſons as colonels, and majors-commandant as lieutenant-colonels, unleſs their rank in the army ſhould entitle them to a greater compliment; but when either

of

of them commands the garriſon, he is to be treated in all reſpects as governor.

When the governor, lieutenant governor and the major-commandant, are abſent, or, by ſickneſs are rendered incapable of acting, the eldeſt officer in the garriſon is to take the command upon him—he is called commandant of the garriſon, and has all the reſpect paid him by the guard as governor, except that of the drum, unleſs his rank in the army ſhould entitle him to the compliment.

A town or fort-major in a garriſon, is to command according to the rank he then has in the army; but, if he has no other than that of town or fort-major, he is to command as youngeſt captain.

The maſter-general of the ordnance is to have the ſame reſpect and honours paid him as the generals of horſe and foot.

Rank of Engineers.

Chief—as colonel in the army.
Director—as lieutenant colonel.
Sub-director—as major.
Engineer in ordinary—as captain.
Engineer extraordinary—as captain-lieutenant.
Sub-engineer—as lieutenant.
Practitioner engineer—as enſign.

Rank and Precedence between Land and Sea Officers.

1ſt. That the admiral or commander of his Majeſty's fleet have the rank of field marſhal in the army.

2d. That admirals with their flags at the main-top-maſt head, have rank with generals of horſe and foot.

3d. That vice-admirals have rank with lieutenant-generals.

4th. That rear-admirals have rank with major-generals.

5th. That commodores with broad pendants have rank as brigadier-generals.

6th. That captains commanding poſt-ſhips, after three years from the date of their firſt commiſſion for a poſt-ſhip, have rank as colonels.

7th. That all captains commanding poſt-ſhips, have rank as lieutenant-colonels.

8th. That captains of his Majeſty's ſhips or veſſels not taking poſt, have rank as majors.

9th. That lieutenants of his Majeſty's ſhips have rank as captains.

10th. That the rank and precedence of ſea officers in

in the classes above mentioned, are to take place according to the seniority of their respective commissions as sea officers.

11th. That post-captains commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as majors during the time they command such vessels.

12th. That nothing in this regulation shall give any pretence to any land officer to command any of his Majesty's squadrons, or ships; nor to any sea officer to command on shore; nor shall either have a right to demand the military honours due to their respective ranks, unless such officers are upon actual service.

A captain is the commanding officer of a company of foot, troop of horse or dragoons. Among the horse, when captains of several regiments meet, he that has the eldest commission takes place and commands; but among the foot, the captain of the eldest regiment commands all that are of younger regiments, though they have older commissions. Captains of the guards rank as lieutenant colonels in the marching regiments; the captains of artillery in the Prussian service, rank as majors in the army, and have an extraordinary pay, on account of the great qualifications which are required of them.

A captain-lieutenant is the commanding officer of the colonel's company, or troop, in every regiment. He commands as younger captain, though

in reality he is only the firſt lieutenant, the colonel being himſelf captain; and in fact he receives pay only as lieutenant.

Report of the Board of General Officers, made in 1776, reſpecting the Captain Lieutenants, in caſe of a Reduction of the additional Companies.

Their caſe was laid before the board by the Judge Advocate General.

In May, 1772, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give to the captain-lieutenants, the rank of captain on all occaſions, as well in the army, as in their reſpective regiments.

Two additional companies have been laſt year added to the regiments of foot, ſerving in North America; in caſe the war ſhould not continue, theſe additional companies may be ſpeedily reduced.

It is therefore neceſſary to decide on the following queſtion:

An additional company is ordered to a regiment of foot in Auguſt.

The captain lieutenant ſucceeds to it; and the eldeſt lieutenant *A*, is promoted to the captain lieutenancy, and obtains the rank of captain.

B. a lieutenant from another regiment, purchaſes (or is promoted without purchaſe) to a company in September.

In

In October the captain-lieutenant ſucceeds to a company.

A reduction of the additional company takes place.

Under the above circumſtances, which is to be reduced? *A.* who is the older captain by rank in the regiment, but younger captain of a company; or *B.* who is the older captain of a company, but younger in rank in the regiment.

It was the unanimous opinion of nineteen general officers, that *B.* ſhould be reduced rather than *A.* who was elder in rank, although his obtaining the command of a company had been poſterior in point of time.

With regard to fencible and militia rank, it has already been obſerved in one of the foregoing pages, that the officers of each of theſe eſtabliſhments take precedence as younger of the line in their reſpective ſtations. Colonels of militia corps, having temporary rank in the army, take rank of lieutenant-colonels in the line. This regulation has ſome times been attended with inconvenience, and almoſt always creates jealouſy and diſguſt. Let the abilities and experience of the regularly bred officer be ever ſo great, he becomes ſubordinate to the militia colonel, when acting together in camp or barracks, although the commiſſion of the latter gentleman ſhould only have been dated the day before, and every thing relative to the ſervice is to be

acquired by him. A glaring inſtance of this kind occurred in Dublin, at one of the moſt critical periods of the rebellion.

There is a material difference between the ſituation, in point of rank, of a captain-lieutenant among the regulars, and an officer bearing the ſame commiſſion in the militia. Every promotion of the former carries along with it the original date of his commiſſion of captain-lieutenant, and he is entitled to rank accordingly. It frequently happens, that an officer ſhall be captain-lieutenant one day, and major in the ſame regiment the day following, owing to the date of his firſt commiſſion being more ancient than thoſe of his brother captains. No captain-lieutenant in the militia can ever, by promotion, take the ſame advantage, it being particularly enacted, that captain-lieutenants on that eſtabliſhment ſhall never take rank of the captains of companies. This difference ariſes, we preſume, from the qualifications of the latter being much more conſiderable than thoſe of the former.

On brigade duty, a captain-lieutenant in the line may command every captain preſent, and take precedence of him with reſpect to guards, &c. Adjutants in militia regiments, or half-pay officers retaining their original commiſſions bearing the royal ſign manual, may avail themſelves of their ſeveral dates, and command on parades of brigade accordingly. A remarkable

markable inſtance occurred laſt year in the north eaſtern diſtrict, which will amply explain the ſpirit and tendency of this regulation. A guard, conſiſting of detachments from different regiments, was to be marched off the general parade. No field officer, or indeed captain of the day, being preſent, an artillery officer appeared in front, and was on the point of giving the neceſſary words of command, when the adjutant of a militia regiment, who happened to be an old captain in the army, inſtantly ſtepped forward, and requeſted he would favour him with the date of his commiſſion. His own being of more ancient date, he, without heſitation, went through the duty. This circumſtance occaſioned an explanation at head quarters; but the artillery officer was convinced of the propriety of the adjutant's conduct, as it perfectly agreed with the accepted cuſtom of the army.

A manifeſt injury and interruption to the ſervice has already been alluded to, with reſpect to the want of ſome ſpecific regulation, whereby officers from the line, when appointed to command any proportion of the militia, might be inveſted with the ſame power and authority to order courts-martial, and to enforce ſentences, as are given in the army.

Before we quit the ſubject of rank in brigade, it cannot be thought irrelevant to make a few remarks on that head, relative to militia and fencible corps.

The

The delicate caution which his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief uniformly obſerves, with regard to the particular cuſtoms and privileges that are peculiarly attached to thoſe eſtabliſhments, has hitherto left a queſtion concerning rank wholly undecided. Applications have indeed been made to head-quarters, but the perſons ſo applying have been uniformly referred to the lords lieutenants of counties, &c. and from them to an inveſtigation in parliament. The caſe is briefly this: A militia field officer or captain, &c. having ſufficient property, for inſtance, in two counties diſtant from one another, or adjoining, (no matter which) after having ſerved a conſiderable period in a militia corps belonging to county A. finds an opening in that of county B. and gets recommended accordingly. No break whatever is made in his ſervice, as he literally ſteps out of the facings, &c. of his old corps, to do immediate duty in the new one. We will further ſuppoſe that he was ſenior in rank—Although it be manifeſt, that in the regiment to which he laſt attaches himſelf, he becomes the youngeſt of his rank, nevertheleſs it muſt appear extremely grating, when ordered on brigade duty, to find himſelf commanded by officers whoſe ſenior, in point of general ſtanding and ſervice, he confeſſedly is by many years. A ſpecific reaſon has been given, why a captain-lieutenant in a militia corps ſhould not take advantage

of

of the date of that commiſſion, in the ſame manner that a captain-lieutenant in the line does; but it would be difficult, we believe, to adduce a ſolid argument againſt the univerſal prevalence of that regulation with reſpect to rank in brigade.

By an act paſſed the 21ſt of June, 1798, any militia officer accepting a commiſſion of the ſame rank in another regiment, is to rank according to the date of his firſt commiſſion. Although by this regulation ſome part of the foregoing remarks are rendered apparently irrelevant, yet when it is conſidered, that in the caſe of the captain-lieutenant, who might be a qualified man, the principle of the act cannot operate, the tendency of theſe remarks will not be found uſeleſs or without an object. In 1797 it fell to the lot of the compiler of theſe documents to make application to the Commander in Chief on this ground. He was referred by his Royal Highneſs to the lord lieutenant of the riding. The circumſtances of the caſe were accordingly ſtated, and twelve months after the above regulation took place.

When a reduction is to be made, of the officers in any regiment, it ſhall take place from the youngeſt of each rank.

The commiſſioned officers, who ſhall be ſupernumerary to the reduced eſtabliſhment, and who may continue to ſerve with the regiment *en ſecond*, in their reſpective

reſpective ranks, will be entitled to the ſame advantages, ariſing from ſeniority, as every other officer poſſeſſes.

When a ſecond adjutant is apointed to any regiment, a certain brevet rank is to be given him.

Thoſe officers who have obtained temporary or permanent rank in the army, on account of the drafts from the militia, are to take rank according to the commiſſions they ſeverally held on that eſtabliſhment.

We avail ourſelves of this opportunity to pay a proper tribute to a deceaſed general officer, who in 1793, made a motion in the Houſe of Commons relative to the expediency of recruiting the army by volunteers from the militia. The author of this compilation had the honour of communicating with Lord Viſcount Feilding on the ſubject, and ſtrengthened the propriety of his obſervation, by tranſmitting the names of ſeveral officers who were anxious to lend their perſonal aid and influence with regard to their own battalion. The preſent adminiſtration has certainly the merit of adoption in 1799; but the original idea reſts elſewhere. It is only to be lamented, that the beneficial effects, which might otherwiſe be derived from the ſuggeſtions of individuals, are too often frittered away, becauſe they either come in queſtionable ſhapes, or want the paſſport of authority.

APPEN-

APPENDIX;

OR,

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Recruiting Diſtricts, and Officers in Service.

ONE inſpector general, one chief pay-maſter, one chief accountant, ſeventeen inſpectors of diſtricts, with military aſſiſtants, who do duty according to rank.

As this branch of the public ſervice is of conſiderable importance to the country, a minute deſcription of all its relative duties might naturally be looked for in this place. We are relieved from the neceſſity we ſhould otherwiſe have been under, of adding more matter to the preſent undertaking, by a very copious detail of every particular, which relates to the financial arrangements of recruiting diſtricts, and are to be

be found from page 104 to 143 in the General Regulations. Thoſe gentlemen, therefore, whoſe intereſt it is to be more immediately converſant with the exiſting rules of that part of the recruiting ſervice, which relates to the mere diſburſement and receipt of public monies, will, in addition to their own inſtructions, find ample explanations in that work. The purport of the following chapters goes to inferior duties; and although the one which relates to regimental pay-maſters muſt, in many reſpects, be ſimilar to what has appeared in other publications, particularly in the Finance, yet it is ſo intimately connected with the general principles of this work, that we ſhall ſtand excuſed for its inſertion; obſerving, generally, that our deſign, throughout the whole of the undertaking, is to throw out ſuch diverſified matter, as may ultimately tend to produce a regular ſyſtem for the government of the army. For the ſake of regularity, we have taken a very curſory view of the ſituation of regimental pay-maſters; refering our readers for more ſpecific information, to the publications already mentioned.—We have to lament, that, notwithſtanding the multiplied documents, inſtructions, and explanations, relative to this important truſt, ſufficient light has not been thrown upon its different branches on foreign ſervice; particularly in the Eaſt Indies, where allowances differ ſo materially. Attractive as

the

the ſituation ſeems, and ought to be, in regiments ſerving within the boundaries of Europe, or in our Weſt India Iſlands, the difficulty of procuring reſponſible pay-maſters, for regiments likely to remain any time in India, is nevertheleſs, extremely obvious.

General Inſtructions relative to Recruiting.

THE following ſpecific regulations took place in conſequence of a circular letter from the War Office, dated the 14th of March, 1795.

1ſt. All beating orders, and copies of beating orders ſhall be forthwith called in, which are now in the hands of perſons not actually and bonâ fide belonging to the army.

2dly. That no beating orders ſhall in future be delivered, or transferred to ſuch perſons.

3dly. That the commandant of the corps, for the raiſing or recruiting of which the original beating order is made out, ſhall take care that no copies thereof be made uſe of, except ſuch as are authenticated from this office, and indorſed by himſelf, or one of his officers, to ſome commiſſioned or regularly atteſted non-commiſſioned officer by name, for whoſe conduct on the recruiting ſervice, he, the ſaid commandant ſhall be held reſponſible.

The contents of this letter were made known after 25th of March, to the magiſtrates both in town and country; acquainting them at the ſame time, in his Majeſty's name, that after the ſaid 25th they would be at liberty, if they thought proper, to diſmiſs any recruit brought before them to be atteſted, who ſhould appear not to have been enliſted under a beating order, certified to be a true copy by the deputy ſecretary at war, or firſt clerk of the War Office, and indorſed as above-mentioned.

Signed,

W. WINDHAM.

Sea-faring men are not on any account to be engaged for new levies, nor to be otherwiſe enliſted. His Majeſty has poſitively ordered, that on diſcovery of any ſuch perſons among recruits, whether they have belonged to the king's or merchant ſervice, they ſhall be given up to the navy, their bounty ſhall be diſallowed, and they ſhall not be reckoned in the complement of the corps.

All recruiting parties receive their recruiting inſtructions from their agents, to whom they are originally delivered at the War-office.

When parties are ſtationed in London, they are not ſubject to any intermediate inſpection; but are ſent to Chatham, to be finally approved, or rejected, by the inſpector general of recruits; unleſs the colonel of the

the regiment chuſes to take the reſponſibility upon himſelf.

Since the eſtabliſhment of recruiting diſtricts, all parties that are ſtationed out of London, muſt take their levies before the inſpector appointed in the neareſt diſtrict. Regular returns, of intermediate approval, or rejection, muſt be ſent, every fourteen days, to the inſpector general, at Chatham; unleſs the colonel of the regiment chuſes to take the final reſponſibility upon himſelf.

The intent of an intermediate inſpection is, to cover the officer on the recruiting ſervice, for his diſburſement of three guineas, which are given to every newly enliſted man, in money and neceſſaries, on or before his approval; that, ſhould he deſert afterwards (that is, before his final approval) the officer may recover the ſame from the pay-maſter of the diſtrict, with whom he ſettles his account, for levy money, and ſubſiſtence for his recruits and party, every month.

Bounties to be allowed for Recruits, according to the laſt General Regulations.

	For Heavy Cavalry.	*Light Cavalry.*	*Eſtabliſhed Infantry.*	*Fencible Cavalry.*	*Fencible Infantry.*	*Fen. Infantry Service in Brit. & Irel. & the Iſlands.*
	l. s. d.	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*
When atteſted - -	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
On intermediate approval	6 6 0	4 4 0	6 6 0	2 12 6	4 4 0	3 13 6
On final approval -	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 3 0	2 12 6	2 2 0	1 11 6
Total £.	11 2 0	9 0 0	10 10 0	6 6 0	7 7 0	6 6 0

Excluſive of the above, if the recruit is engaged by the recruiting parties, either of horſe or infantry of the line, the party will be allowed 2l. 2s. If of the fencible cavalry or infantry, they will be allowed 1l. 1s., with the addition of 5s. to the party conducting the recruit to the place of final approval.

Should the recruit be brought to the recruiting party, by one not belonging to the ſaid recruiting party, if for either horſe or infantry of the line, on the recruit's intermediate approval, he will be allowed 2l. 2s. For the fencible cavalry or infantry 1l. 1s. To the recruiting officer of each party, the further ſum of 10s. 6d. will be allowed to reimburſe him in the expences he may be at by atteſting, ſurgeon's examination, and expences of poſtage, &c. &c. for each recruit.

Officers on the recruiting ſervice, will receive printed inſtructions from the field officer of their diſtrict, how the recruit's bounty is to be appropriated, together with the forms of pay-liſt, &c. &c.

The ſtandard for men raiſed for the heavy cavalry, is to be five feet ſeven inches, and for the light cavalry and infantry five feet five inches; but no recruits are to be taken even of thoſe ſizes, who exceed thirty five years of age, or who are not ſtout and well made. Lads, between ſixteen and eighteen years of age, who are well limbed and likely to grow, may be taken as low as five feet ſix inches for the heavy cavalry, and as five feet four inches for the light cavalry and infantry.

In thoſe regiments which are ſpecially authorized by his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, to enliſt boys, healthy lads, under ſixteen years of age, who are likely to grow, may be taken as low as five feet one inch.

Theſe lads muſt be perfectly ſtraight, open cheſted, and long in the fork; they muſt not be ſmall limbed.

They are to be enliſted as privates, without any promiſe or expectation being held out to them, that they are to be of the band, or to be put on drummers pay.

The ſtandard for the life guards, is ſix feet in time of peace, and five feet ten inches during war.

When there are ſeveral recruiting parties in the ſame town or village, the junior officers will make weekly and fourteen days reports, and at the expiration of every month (that is, on the firſt day of the enſuing one) to the ſenior officer, who makes out a general report from the whole, for the inſpecting officer of the diſtrict, who reports the ſame to the inſpector general of recruits at Chatham. Printed forms, for the different recruiting returns, may be had at the military library, Whitehall.

It has been ſuggeſted by perſons well acquainted with all the intricacies of recruiting, that if a regular ſyſtem could be eſtabliſhed, to prevent the perpetual abſence of one or more officers from their regiments, eſſential advantages might reſult from its inſtitution. Every regulation that has lately taken place in the different diſtricts, adds to the propriety of this remark. If intelligent and active officers were to be taken from the half-pay liſt, and ſtationed in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, for the ſpecific purpoſe of enliſting men, we make no doubt but a conſiderable ſaving would be made, and the army would be conſtantly ſupplied with proper recruits. Two grand depots, ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed at Chatham, might be formed in the moſt populous quarters of Scotland and Ireland, to which all the ſubordinate ones ſhould be reſponſible. The many

checks

checks which the different branches of this ſervice muſt neceſſarily be ſubject to, would obviate the poſſibility of any notorious defalcation; while the ſeveral returns would be proofs of the zeal and activity that muſt pervade the different departments. At preſent, recruiting officers look upon leave of abſence for that ſervice, as matter of gratification, not of duty. It is indifferent to them, whether men be enliſted or not. No ſpirit of emulation exiſts amongſt them, becauſe they are not made ſufficiently accountable for the uſe they make of their time.

It is neceſſary to obſerve, what has been repeatedly noticed in former publications, that the principle of recruiting in this country is certainly erroneous. If men were enliſted for three, five, or eight years, the greateſt facility might occur in this neceſſary branch of the ſervice.

Every commanding officer, or adjutant, who ſigns his name as a witneſs to an affidavit reſpecting regimental matters, is to be reſponſible for the ſame.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct, that the commanding officer of a regiment, and the adjutant, are to conſider themſelves reſponſible, to the beſt of their knowledge and belief, after having made the examination required by his Majeſty's regulation, for the cor-

correctneſs of all regimental ſtatements to which they are required to certify; and that they are to read, or hear read to them, the contents of the paymaſter's affidavit, before they ſign their names thereto as witneſſes.

(Signed)

Horſe Guards,
3d of May, 1799.

FREDERICK, F. M.
Commander in Chief.

Mutiny Act, 1799.

New Clauſe of Section LIV. *of the former Act.*

IT is enacted, that, from and after the twenty-fourth day of March, 1799, when any perſon ſhall be enliſted as a ſoldier, he ſhall, within four days, but not ſooner than twenty-four hours, after ſuch enliſting, be carried before the next juſtice of the peace, of any county, riding, city, or place, or chief magiſtrate, of any city, or town corporate (not being an officer in the army); and before ſuch juſtice, or chief magiſtrate, he ſhall be at liberty to declare his diſſent to ſuch enliſting; and upon ſuch declaration and returning the enliſting money, and paying the ſum of twenty ſhillings, for the charges expended, or laid out upon him, ſuch perſon ſhall be forthwith diſcharged,

charged, and ſet at liberty, in the preſence of ſuch juſtice, or chief magiſtrate; but if ſuch perſon ſhall refuſe, or neglect, within the ſpace of twenty-four hours, to return and pay ſuch money, as aforeſaid, he ſhall be deemed and taken to be enliſted, as if he had given his aſſent thereto, before the ſaid juſtice, or chief magiſtrate; or if ſuch perſon ſhall declare his having voluntarily enliſted himſelf, then ſuch juſtice, or chief magiſtrate, ſhall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to read over, or, in his own preſence, cauſe to be read over, to ſuch perſon, the ſecond and ſixth ſection of the Articles of War, againſt mutiny and deſertion; and to tender and adminiſter to ſuch perſon, not only the oath of fidelity, mentioned in the ſaid Articles of War, but alſo the oath mentioned in the ſchedule to this act annexed; and if ſuch perſon ſhall take the ſaid oaths, then ſuch juſtice, or chief magiſtrate ſhall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to certify, under his hand, the enliſting and ſwearing, together with the place of the birth, age, calling, if known, of ſuch perſon, in the form mentioned in the ſchedule to this act annexed: and if any ſuch perſon, ſo to be certified, ſhall wilfully refuſe to take the ſaid oath of fidelity, before the ſaid juſtice, or chief magiſtrate, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch officer, from whom he has received ſuch money, as aforeſaid, to detain or confine ſuch perſon, until he ſhall take the ſaid oath of fidelity;

and

and every military officer that ſhall act contrary hereto, or offend herein, ſhall incur the like penalty and forfeiture, as is by this act inflicted upon any officer for making a falſe and untrue muſter; and the penalty and forfeiture ſhall be levied and recovered in the ſame manner, as any penalties or forfeitures are by this act to be levied or recovered.

FORM OF OATH.

I do make oath, that I am, by trade, a and, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, was born in the pariſh of in the county of and that I have no rupture, nor ever was troubled with fits, and am no ways diſabled, by lameneſs, or otherwiſe; but have the perfect uſe of my limbs; that I am not an apprentice; and that I do not belong to the militia, or to any other regiment, or to his Majeſty's Navy, or marines. As witneſs my hand, at the day of 180

Sworn before me at
this day of 180 }

Witneſs preſent

By an act of his preſent Majeſty, it has been ordained, that if any perſon or perſons ſhall receive the inliſting money from any officer, *knowing it to be*

be ſuch; and ſhall abſcond or refuſe to go before a juſtice or chief magiſtrate, in order to declare his aſſent or diſſent, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be deemed and taken to be inliſted to all intents and purpoſes whatever; and ſhall and may be proceeded againſt, as if he or they had taken the oath directed as above. It muſt, however, be underſtood, that no money whatever can be legally taken by any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, under the name of *ſmart-money*; nor can any man be diſcharged in conſequence thereof, who has received enliſting money, except ſuch man ſhall have been carried before a magiſtrate, within the four days preſcribed by the mutiny act, and in his preſence ſhall have declared his diſſent to ſuch enliſting.

Recruiting officers are to report any non-commiſſioned officer or private ſoldier guilty of this offence, to the field officer of the diſtrict, who will cauſe ſuch non-commiſſioned officer and private ſoldier to be brought to trial for the ſame, by a detachment court martial. See art. 20.

It is particularly ordained by the late regulations, that the inſpecting field officer, or ſenior officer in each town, ſhall, agreeably to the power veſted in him by the Articles of War, take cognizance of any diſorderly conduct, or breach of military diſcipline among recruiting parties. Should diſputes ariſe, the field

field officer will, when he finds it abſolutely neceſſary, order a detachment court-martial, compoſed of officers of the ſeveral corps to which the perſons to be tried reſpectively belong. The marines are, however an exception to this regulation. Every inſtance of miſconduct among them muſt be reported *ſpecially*, that the ſame may be repreſented to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. See General Regulations, pages 130, 131.

It is directed, by inſtructions from the War Office, that, in certain caſes, the words—*I am a proteſtant*, ſhould be omitted. This regulation has done away the many obſtacles, which have ſo materially hurt the recruiting ſervice, by excluding able men on account of their religious opinions.

FORM OF A CERTIFICATE FROM THE JUSTICE OR CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

To wit } *I, A. B. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace of (or chief magiſtrate of) certify, that C. D. aged years, feet, inches high, of complexion, eyes, hair, having a ſcar or mark upon (as the caſe may be) came before me, at on the day of* 179 . *and acknowledged, that he had voluntarily enliſted himſelf to ſerve his Majeſty King George*

George the Third, in the regiment of commanded by and I further certify, that, in my preſence, the ſecond and ſixth ſections of the Articles of War, againſt mutiny and deſertion, were read over to him, and that he took the oath of fidelity, mentioned in the ſaid Articles of War; and alſo the oath above ſet forth.

(Signed)

Should recruits deſert, prior to their having been approved of by the inſpecting officer of the diſtrict, the loſs muſt fall upon the recruiting officer of the party. If, on the contrary, the recruit, or recruits, ſhould abſcond after having paſſed the inſpection, the officer of the party will be reimburſed in the ſum of three guineas, which was given at the firſt enliſtment, on his producing the regular atteſtation. When the recruit has undergone the final inſpection, and been approved of, either by the inſpector general, or by the colonel of the regiment (who, in this caſe, will take all the reſponſibility upon himſelf) the officer will be entitled to the whole of the levy money, although the recruit ſhould deſert the next day. In conſequence of ſome flagrant abuſes, which have been committed in recruiting for new corps, it is humbly conceived, that the evil might, in a great meaſure, be remedied by the

following regulations, which ſhould operate generally and without exception.

The officer of the party ſhould be ordered to take a ſeparate receipt from each recruit for the ſum he pays him. This receipt muſt be taken, and ſigned, in the preſence of a non-commiſſioned officer, if poſſible; but, at all events, ſhould be witneſſed by a comrade. Theſe precautions would enable the general officer, on his inſpection of the regiment, to judge of the truth or falſhood, of the recruit's charge. For the further ſatisfaction of the general officer, and to prevent all ſort of colluſion, a column might be added to the general ſtates of new-raiſed regiments, ſpecifying the names of the ſeveral witneſſes.

Orders for the Reduction or Diſbandment of a Regiment.

THE regiment to be drawn up in open column of companies, grenadiers in front, every man, including drummers, pioneers, &c. to be with his company: ſerjeants on the right, corporals, drummers and men alphabetically.

The officers commanding companies to have two rolls of each company, with the ſignature of each man oppoſite to his name. Upon the general coming to the

the company, he will deliver one to him, and with the other begin calling over the names of the men, and as they anſwer to them, another officer will deliver their diſcharge to each.

A ſtate of the regiment in the form of a monthly return, to be given in, including only the men on the ſtrength of the regiment when diſbanded. No man who has enliſted into the regulars, to be brought to the ground, but to be previouſly diſcharged, and, oppoſite to his name, in the roll of his company, put down, *Diſcharged, being enliſted into the Regiment of*

The regular Method of receiving Drafts of Men.

THE officer who is directed to deliver over any number of men from one regiment, detachment, or company, to another, ſhall cauſe a fair and correct roll to be made out, of the names of the non-commiſſioned officers, and private men; with a column, aſcertaining the amount of the balance, if any, which is to be transferred with them; together with another column, ſpecifying the amount of the debts that are due from the different men, to their ſeveral captains.

The officer who delivers over the men, ſhall have them regularly paraded, rank entire, if the ground will admit. After which he will preſent the ſaid return, or roll, to the officer whoſe duty it is to receive them. He will accompany the latter along the line, whilſt each individual ſoldier is aſked, in an audible voice, whether he acknowledges the ſtatement to be juſt?

Should the men have belts, ſide-arms, &c. or any one article that comes under the denomination of public ſtores, an appropriate column will, of courſe, be prepared for their inſertion, and every officer will know his intereſt too well, to ſign for what is not perfect, without expreſsly mentioning the circumſtance in his receipt.

Letters of Service

ARE written documents from the War Office, to enable individuals to raiſe a certain body of men, within a given period, and on preſcribed conditions, with regard to rank and extent of duty, to which the whole regiment will be ſubject, when it ſhall have paſſed the general inſpection. The uſual period is three months; the number of men 600; and the

the latitude of ſervice, within the boundaries of Europe, or to ſuch parts of the Britiſh empire as may be particularly mentioned. Regiments have been raiſed under the expectation of being added to the war eſtabliſhment, and have conſequently been numbered. Some of theſe corps were reduced in 1796; the officers being put upon half pay, and the men drafted into ſkeleton regiments, that were either ſerving abroad, or were immediately deſtined for that duty. Other regiments have been raiſed for home ſervice; with this reſerve, nevertheleſs, that a voluntary tender might be made, on the part of the men, to go beyond the original purport of their firſt engagement.

When a letter of ſervice has been granted, proper documents for recruiting, with a ſpecific credit, will be lodged at the agent's; and the colonel of the propoſed levy muſt, without loſs of time, ſelect ſuch officers, and men, as, by their activity and honeſty, will enable him to complete his undertaking. Parties will be diſtributed in the different quarters of the country for this purpoſe. The intermediate duties have been ſpecified already. It is, therefore, only neceſſary to caution the commanding officer againſt the numerous impoſitions that have been practiſed on more occaſions than one; for the effectual prevention of which, the colonel commandant, aſſiſted by his field officers, will have weekly inſpections of the different

bodies of recruits, aſcertaining every particular, which it will hereafter be the duty of the inſpecting general officer minutely to inveſtigate.

When this period arrives, the experienced man will not eaſily be diverted from a ſevere examination of every part of the regiment, by the impoſing aſpect of a front rank. The commanding officer of a new-raiſed corps will, therefore, eventually, find it his intereſt, to adhere moſt religiouſly to the preſcribed regulations, in every reſpect; and the inferior officers ought to recollect, that every thing depends upon a faithful diſcharge of their ſeveral truſts.

It cannot ſufficiently be preſſed upon the attention of every independent man, who intends to raiſe a corps, to let the conditions upon which he enliſts be as clear and ſpecific as language can render them.

Every gentleman wiſhing to raiſe a regiment, &c. muſt be a commiſſioned officer, as he would not otherwiſe be amenable to the Articles of War.

As the nature of draftable corps, or men levied for general ſervice, does not appear to be much underſtood, we ſhall here briefly ſtate, that letters of ſervice have been iſſued, during this war, for the ſole purpoſe of recruiting the army by detached drafts. The uſual conditions, which have been annexed to theſe official documents, are, that a given number of men, in every reſpect fit for the ſervice, ſhall be raiſed, and

tranſmitted

tranſmitted to Chatham, within a ſtated period, ſubject to the exiſting regulations for recruiting his Majeſty's forces.

The individuals to whom theſe letters are entruſted, muſt have rank in the army; and in order to excite them to zeal, vigilance, and activity, the ſale of the commiſſions have been allowed. To ſpeak more in explanation, we will give the general outlines of a corps of this ſort; to which we ſhall add a ſtatement of the expences attending the levies.

By virtue of this letter, a gentleman, without any other regard to rank than that of being a commiſſioned officer, has been inſtructed and empowered to raiſe, within three months, a draftable corps, conſiſting of 30 ſerjeants, 30 corporals, 20 drummers, and 970 private men. Out of the 30 ſerjeants, he was permitted to diſcharge 15 on the completion of the corps; and on the completion of the firſt 500 men, he was allowed to recommend 1 captain of ſufficient ſtanding (ſay ſix years) for a majority, 1 lieutenant ditto (ſay two years) for a captaincy, 1 lieutenant, 2 enſigns, 1 quarter-maſter, and 1 adjutant. Fifteen pounds were allowed for each approved recruit, who was to continue, at the riſk of the ſaid holder of the letter of ſervice, fifteen days at Chatham after his final approval; ſubſiſtence being given from the date of the original

original atteſtation both of approved and rejected men.

Government has taken to itſelf the appointments of quarter-maſters and adjutants. Thoſe commiſſions and warrants are not, therefore, ſaleable; nor are the holders of them at liberty to remain on half pay, ſhould their ſervices be wanted.

Allowance to Officers to defray the Expence of their Voyage from India.

ALL King's officers going home with leave are to be accommodated on board the homeward bound ſhips, the commanders of which are to be paid after the following rates, according to their reſpective regimental ranks:

Colonel, £150. Lieutenant Colonel, £120. Major and Captain, £100. Lieutenant and Enſign, £80.

But as every officer before his return to Europe, muſt procure leave of abſence from the commanding officer of his regiment, and the Commander in Chief; ſo likewiſe muſt his bill for paſſage money be counterſigned by the commanding officer, and alſo by the Commander in Chief, or by the adjutant general, by his order.

The Company's allowances to his Majeſty's officers

ficers are to ceaſe on the day they embark to return to Europe. But if for the recovery of their health, or upon private buſineſs, they obtain permiſſion to go to any other of the Company's ſettlements in India, or even to China, they ſhall be allowed to draw the gratuity, but no other allowance whatever.*

To render theſe allowances perfectly comfortable to every officer in the Britiſh ſervice, they ought to be accompanied by a privilege to land in Europe, at any of his Majeſty's ſea-ports, without being ſubjected to cuſtom-houſe fees, on their neceſſary apparel, &c. At preſent every officer is obliged to pay certain ſums at the Eaſt India Houſe, on account of clearance of baggage.

The following is a correct copy of what was lately paid by an officer on his arrival from the Cape:

	£.	s.	d.
Company's charges 10s. per package, on three packages - -	1	10	0
King's charges, 4s. per ditto, paid on do.	0	12	0
Sufferance - -	0	2	6
Cartage and porterage - -	0	8	0
Commiſſion - - -	0	10	0
	3	2	6

* *The preſent allowance to a cadet going out to India is* 13l. 13s.

N. B.

N. B. Theſe packages conſiſted of two canteens, and a box, containing one cot and bedding.

We have given the above extract from the printed orders and regulations for the governing his Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's forces ſerving on the Coaſt of Coromandel, in order to introduce a few incidental remarks reſpecting the allowances which are ſometimes made to officers going on Foreign ſtations. We enter into the ſubject more cordially becauſe we are convinced, that his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, will not overlook ſo eſſential an object as a ſpecific allowance, under all circumſtances, moſt unqueſtionably muſt be to every officer in the Britiſh ſervice. The following rates have been tranſmitted to us; but there is not any ſpecific rule for their diſtribution. The conſolidated ſum may be ſeen in a ſubſequent page.

Allowance to Officers going on Foreign Stations.

	£.	s.	d.
LIEUTENANT Colonels - -	30	0	0
Majors - - -	25	0	0
Captains - - -	20	0	0
Subalterns - - -	12	10	0

N. B. Theſe allowances are only granted to ſuch officers as actually embark with their regiments, or have the charge of recruits, &c. Such as obtain leave

leave of abſence, and afterwards return to their regiments, do not receive any.

It will not, we are perſuaded, be thought invidious in us to remark, that the very partial manner with which theſe allowances are frequently granted and denied, is materially hurtful to the ſervice. In confirmation of our remark, we will ſtate an inſtance which has recently occurred. A young gentleman who had purchaſed into a regiment ſtationed abroad, with the expreſs intention of joining immediately, applied for the uſual allowance. It is here neceſſary to obſerve, that a detachment belonging to the corps had already ſailed, ſo that he could not avail himſelf of the regular mode of conveyance in ſuch caſes; But having the charge of his commanding officer's baggage, and being directed by him to follow in the firſt ſhip, he thought that a part at leaſt of the expence attending his voyage would be granted. A reſpectful application was accordingly made through the agents. After a lapſe of five weeks an anſwer was given from the War-Office, ſtating, that no allowance could be granted. The gentleman, in queſtion, has conſequently embarked on board one of the Weſt India traders, and paid forty guineas for his paſſage. Query—Had he been deſtitute of friends and fortune, how could he have joined his corps with five ſhillings and eight pence per day as Lieutenant?

It

It may be anſwered, that he was at liberty to repair to Chatham, and wait until he be could forwarded to his regiment with troops. We ſhould humbly conceive, that when an officer diſcovers a laudable anxiety to get into a regular routine of duty, the War-Office ought to encourage ſuch a diſpoſition. At all events, a certain rule ſhould be given out. We know, that with reſpect to officers of ſuperior rank to thoſe already ſtated, the allowances have differed extremely.

We have been confidently informed, that one hundred and twenty pounds, two hundred, and ſometimes five hundred have been granted on this head; and we have likewiſe learned, that the uſual allowance for a brigadier general going on foreign ſervice, does not exceed £70. for himſelf, and £20. for his brigade major. Theſe particulars are ſtated with the view of provoking a reflection on the ſubject in the minds of thoſe perſons who have the power to eſtabliſh ſpecific regulations.

When an officer receives orders to embark with troops deſtined for foreign ſervice, he muſt report himſelf to the officer commanding the king's troops at the place from which he is to ſail; and report his arrival to the governor and commandant of the iſland, when he reaches his deſtination.

Application for paſſage money, muſt be made firſt by a memorial to the ſecretary at war, ſtating that the

the memorialiſt is ordered to join his regiment, and praying for directions to be given to the Tranſport Board, to furniſh the means of reaching his deſtination. A paſſage will either be found for the memorialiſt on board a tranſport, or twenty guineas will be paid to him to enable him to proceed on his voyage by the beſt conveyance he can get. At preſent twenty guineas are allowed from colonels down to enſigns incluſive.

Account current for a draftable Corps, conſiſting of 847 Men, including rejected and approved Recruits.

FIRST RETURN.

	£.	s.	d.
By levy for 470 men, at 15*l.* per man,	7050	0	0
By part of bounty for 30 men deſerted, at 3*l.* 3*s.* - - -	94	10	0
By ſubſiſtence for 689 men - - -	261	17	0
By amount of bread money for ditto -	6	15	6½
By amount paid to inn-keepers for ſtationary quarters - -	19	18	6
By amount of increaſed allowance on the march - - - - -	76	9	0
By amount of ſubſiſtence for rejected men, to carry them home -	20	19	0
By amount of levy money for 53 men, at 15*l.* - - - - -	795	0	0

SECOND AND THIRD RETURN.

	£.	s.	d.
By amount of ſubſiſtence for 78 men	704	4	8½
By amount paid to inn-keepers in quarters - - -	92	16	10
By amount of increaſed allowance on the march - - -	12	6	0
By amount of ſubſiſtence for rejected men, to carry them home,	2	0	0
By levy money for 54 men of colour	810	0	0
By amount of ſubſiſtence for 80 men of colour - - -	38	10	0
By amount paid to inn-keepers for quarters - - -	6	9	2
By amount of increaſed allowance on the march - - -	9	16	0
By amount of ſubſiſtence for rejected men, to carry them home,	3	0	0
By ſtationary and poſtage for two years and five months -	50	0	0
Total	£.10,054	11	9

Total of approved men 607
Ditto of rejected 240

Effectives 847

The

The intelligent need not be informed, that Government was indemnified for a part of this diſburſement by the officers that purchaſed their commiſſions; in which the individual who raiſed the corps, had likewiſe an honourable compenſation for his trouble.

Gentlemen, wiſhing to get readily into the army, but moſt eſpecially to take advantage of their ſtanding, by exchanging for higher rank, have experienced great facility through theſe letters, in accompliſhing their views. They ought, however, to be cautioned againſt ſuppoſing, that any permanency, with reſpect to full pay, is the conſequence of their purchaſe. A very recent inſtance has proved the fallacy of ſuch expectations. An officer, of ſome ſtanding in the army, had no ſooner given the full price for a commiſſion in a draftable corps, than the letter of ſervice was called in, and every commiſſioned officer was put upon half-pay. He was himſelf, in fact, reduced, before his name appeared in the gazette. It is not our buſineſs, nor indeed our intent, to enter into the good or bad policy of this ſpecies of military ſpeculation. We ſtate the caſe as it really ſtood with regard to the officers; obſerving at the ſame time, that the ſervice might not, perhaps, have been injured, had the 607 effective men been raiſed within a ſhorter period, and the officers who purchaſed, or were appointed to commiſſions, been diſtributed amongſt them. The nature of the

letter of ſervice would undoubtedly have been changed, but the public could not have ſuffered by the alteration.

Viewing the preſent ſyſtem, therefore, as acceſſible to military ſpeculation, every object, however apparently trivial, which may directly or indirectly affect the intereſt of the purchaſer, is worthy of conſideration. The fees that are paid upon the ſeveral commiſſions, have given birth to ſome diſcontent, originating in a great degree from a miſapprehenſion of their real appropriation.

Some time back, when the public was not ſo immediately benefited by the introduction of purchaſers into the Britiſh army, there might have been juſt cauſe of complaint on this head. At preſent the caſe is altered; for although it has been remarked in the preceding pages, that in ſome militia corps, officers have received their commiſſions, free of expence, yet it is not to be inferred from this obſervation, that the commiſſions themſelves are unproductive to the public. Within the laſt two years, the revenue has been conſiderably benefited by the ſtamps which all inſtruments of the kind are, by law, directed to bear. Thoſe gentlemen, therefore, in the line, who may be diſpoſed to cavil at or diſpute the propriety of ſuch fees in general, ought firſt to conſider, whether in the groſs eſtimate of their purchaſe, the object be worth murmuring

murmuring about, and then to reflect, that it is not the War-office, but the Legiſlative Authorities of the country, which impoſe part at leaſt of theſe charges. When an officer exchanges into four or five different regiments (which frequently happens), he ſhould further recollect, that every time he does ſo, a freſh ſtamp, and, of courſe, a freſh expence, is incurred. The required contribution of the tenth part of every officer's income, from the enſign on full pay to a field-marſhal, may perhaps be thought a ſufficient ſubſtitute for every other call upon military property; if any call, indeed, can be thought perfectly reaſonable in theſe expenſive times.

Extracts from the Barrack-Maſter General's Circular Letter to Barrack-Maſters, with a conciſe View of the Securities which muſt be given by the latter, and by Regimental Paymaſters.

THE neceſſary ſecurities for barrack-maſters to enter into, previous to their appointment, conſiſt of a bond, which muſt be executed in the preſence of two creditable witneſſes; to whoſe ſignatures is to be added,

a deſignation of their reſpective places of abode and occupations. The penalties are as follow:

Where the pay is 15s. a day	£.1000
Where the pay is 10s. a day -	600
Where the pay is 5s. a day - -	300

Each of which is to be over and above every penalty that may be inflicted by a court of juſtice.

All pay-bills for work done, when any day-work is found neceſſary, muſt be regularly ſtated every week, and a report of the ſame ſent up to the Barrack-office. Theſe bills muſt be ſigned by the reſpective artificers, labourers, &c. as no charge will be admitted without ſuch voucher.

Superfluities and deficiencies of furniture, fuel, and other ſtores, in ſuch proportions as ſhall appear to the ſeveral barrack-maſters to be juſt and reaſonable, according to the conſtruction of the barracks, muſt, from time to time, be reported to the barrack-maſter general.

The bedding in immediate uſe muſt be carefully inſpected; and if any part ſhould require waſhing or mending, the ſame muſt be reported to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is directed to order proper perſons to examine the different articles, with the barrack-maſter, or his deputy. A certain proportion of ſpare bedding is furniſhed to each barrack, that the bedding of the ſoldiers may be kept clean and

in

in perfect repair. When repairs are requiſite, a ſtatement of the probable expence of ſuch cleaning and repairing muſt be previouſly ſent to the Barrack-office, before any charge can be made; as every barrack-maſter in the diſburſement of public money, muſt only act by inſtructions from the office.

As every ſpecies of emolument, ſhare, or profit, in the purchaſe of ſtores, or from the iſſue thereof, is ſtrictly prohibited, the following certificate muſt be annexed to every barrack-maſter's half yearly account.

I, A. B. *barrack-maſter of the barracks at*

do hereby certify upon honour, that I have not, directly or indirectly, received any profits, emolument, or advantage whatever, from the purchaſe or iſſue of any of the articles ſpecified in the above account; or from having any property in horſes, carriages, veſſels, boats, &c. employed in the ſervice of the barrack department; and that the ſeveral ſums of money, and the iſſue of the articles charged therein, have actually been paid, or delivered without any deduction, to the perſons ſtated to have received the ſame.

Signed

The barrack-office muſt receive previous information, ſpecifying for what purpoſe a ſum of money is to be drawn, before any barrack-maſter is authorized to

value

value upon it; and all monies received on account of the barrack department, muſt be acknowledged by the next poſt.

When purchaſes are made, the periods of liquidation (with which the contracting parties muſt be made acquainted) are by drafts at one month on the 24th of December, and the 24th of June in each year. Nothing but a ſpecial order can authorize a deviation from this rule. All receipts are to be taken upon proper ſtamps, and the ſignature of ſome creditable witneſs is required thereto.

Although it is ſtated in his Majeſty's regulations for the government of barracks, that an allowance is to be made, not exceeding certain rates, yet, if the whole quantity ſhould not be required, the ſaving is to be made to the public, and not for the advantage of any individual; and as iſſues are made ſolely for the preſent convenience and comfort of the troops, no arrears are to be made up, nor any compenſation allowed for what has not been required or delivered in due time.

A remarkable inſtance that this regulation is on no account to be ſwerved from, occurred in Colcheſter barracks in the year 1796. Through ſome ſtrange accident or miſapprehenſion of the quantity of beer which every ſoldier is allowed, the tin cans contained leſs than the allotted quantity. The garriſon, conſiſting

ſiſting of ſeveral regiments, was for ſome time ſupplied in this manner. A complaint was at laſt made to the viſiting captain of one of the regiments, and by him inſerted in his report. The conſequence was, that an inveſtigation took place, the utenſils were meaſured, and the deficiency was eſtabliſhed. The barrack-maſter general was himſelf a witneſs to it, and an order followed, that the ſhort meaſure ſhould be made up at every ſubſequent delivery; but no compenſation was allowed for former deficiencies.

Officers commanding in barracks, and the barrack-maſters, in all matters relative to the accommodation, diſpoſition, and ſupply of the troops ſtationed therein, are to be under the direction of the barrack-maſter general, to whom all applications and requiſitions muſt be made.

Every barrack-maſter is, on notice from the barrack-maſter general, or on production of the route by which troops are ordered to march, to attend the arrival of ſuch regiment or detachment as ſhall be ordered to quarter in any barrack within his diſtrict.

Two copies of the original inventory, ſigned by the barrack-maſter, ſtating the furniture and utenſils, and the particular condition of every room, muſt be ſigned by the commanding officer of every regiment, and be returned to the barrack-maſter; one of which he is forthwith to tranſmit to the barrack board.

Articles

Articles which have been rendered uſeleſs by fair wear, and are certified to be ſo by the commanding officers of corps, may be exchanged. Thoſe certificates to be tranſmitted with the barrack-maſter's accounts; as alſo receipts for the ſubſequent delivery.

Barrack-maſters are directed to make frequent inſpections of the barracks under their care, and of the appurtenances, and report the ſtate thereof to the barrack board.

Every barrack-maſter, in conjunction with the commanding officer, or ſuch perſon as he ſhall appoint, once in every month, is to make a minute inſpection thereof; and alſo at the time when any regiment or detachment ſhall be removed.

All furniture and utenſils that may have been wantonly injured, deſtroyed, or embezzled, will be charged againſt the regiment, or detachment concerned, on a fair repreſentation of the ſame being made to the ſecretary at war, who will give direction for the payment thereof.

But in caſe the inſpection ſhould not have been made in due time, or the demand ſhould not have been brought by the barrack-maſter *immediately* after inſpection, the damage ſhall be made good by himſelf.

Commanding officers of regiments are directed to appoint a ſubaltern officer, to viſit each barrack-room

room, belonging to the non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, every day, likewiſe the regimental infirmaries and kitchens; who will report the ſtate thereof.

The barrack-maſter general being directed to have the uſe for which each room is intended, lettered on each door, any officer who ſhall attempt to make any alteration in any room, or convert it to any purpoſe, other than is ſo ſpecified, or remove any of the furniture belonging thereto, the barrack-maſter (who ſhall always viſit the rooms, at ſeaſonable hours, whenever he deſires ſo to do) ſhall repreſent the ſame to the commanding officer; and in caſe immediate attention is not paid thereto, the barrack-maſter is directed to report it to the barrack board; and when any room ſhall not be occupied, the ſame ſhall be locked up, and no part of the furniture be removed therefrom.

Theſe regulations are extremely important, conſidering the enormous expence to which the country is annually ſubject, for the ſupport of a barrack eſtabliſhment.—The dilapidations which too frequently occur, require the enforcement of the moſt rigorous directions; and it ought to be ſtrongly impreſſed upon the minds of officers, that the leaſt oppoſition to their due obſervance, may be productive of much miſchief. Ignorance of each ſpecific article cannot be pleaded; as the King's regulations on this head

are ordered to be paſted on boards in the different rooms.

All repairs and alterations, however minute, muſt be firſt ſanctioned by the barrack board, before any commanding officer or barrack-maſter is at liberty to order them to be executed.

All fires and lights muſt be put out by nine o'clock at night; and candles are not, on any account, to be carried into the ſtables, but in proper lanthorns.

The barrack-maſters ſhall regularly, or when required, cauſe the chimnies of the barracks, infirmaries, guard-houſes, and offices, to be carefully ſwept: the expence thereof to be charged againſt the public in their half yearly accounts.

When any regiment, or detachment, ſhall march in or out of barrack, every barrack-maſter is to make a return thereof to the barrack-maſter general, by the next poſt, after they ſhall ſo march in or out; ſpecifying the particular regiment, or detachment, the commanding officer's name, the number of officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men, and the day of entering or quitting the barrack. He ſhall likewiſe, once in every three months, viz. on the 25th of March, 24th of June, 23d of September, and 24th of December, in every year, tranſmit to the barrack board a general return, of the actual ſtate of the barracks which have been occupied for the three months preceding;

preceding; which returns are to be counterſigned by the commanding officers, who will perſonally, and diligently, inſpect the ſame.

As it frequently happens, that there are not ſufficient accommodations for the officers in barracks, certain allowances are made by government, to indemnify the different officers, according to their rank, and in proportion to the actual expenditure for lodgings.—This expenditure is not to exceed,

For a field officer 10s. 6d. for a captain 8s. and for a ſubaltern 6s. per week.

Proper certificates muſt be previouſly ſent to the regimental agents, by the ſeveral pay-maſters, before any ſum can be drawn for on this head; the agents themſelves being directed to produce exact returns from the regiments, made up for two months each, and duly ſigned and certified, which they will deliver to the barrack-maſter general, for the purpoſe of being reimburſed. On account of the neceſſary delay, which this buſineſs muſt be ſubject to, pay-maſters are to give previous notice of their intention to draw for the money, that the agents may be provided, from the barrack-board, with the allotted ſums. Bills at one month after date, are uſually drawn. In caſes where written orders have been given from the War Office, they are alſo to be tranſmitted, and produced, before any payment can be made.

For particulars relative to allowances of fuel, candles, &c. ſee the regulations iſſued by the King's order, March 24th, 1795.

No barrack-maſter is to be abſent from his diſtrict, without leave firſt had from the barrack-maſter general, for that purpoſe. If, upon complaint made, and enquiry had, it ſhould appear, that any barrack-maſter has neglected to pay due obedience to his orders, an inſpector is to be ſent down, to take poſſeſſion of the barracks, until ſuch time as every matter of complaint be removed; and the expence of ſuch inſpector ſhall be charged to the barrack accounts, and ſtopped from his ſalary.

At the end of each year, a general account of barrack expenditures, for the preceding twelve months, is to be made up, and delivered into the office of the ſecretary at war.

The half-yearly accounts of the barrack-maſters, and the accounts of all perſons to whom monies ſhall have been paid on behalf of the barrack department, within the ſaid period of one year, together with their acquittances, ſhall be the vouchers upon which the general accounts ſhall be paſſed; the barrack-maſter general being reſponſible for the propriety, juſtneſs, and accuracy, as alſo for the ſtrict conformity to the regulations, in every ſubordinate department.

The

The number of rations of forage to be iſſued to the horſes of the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of cavalry, ſtationed in barracks are:

	Rations.
Field officers, having 4 effective horſes	4
Captains, having 3 ditto - - - - -	3
Subalterns and ſtaff officers, having 2 ditto	2
Quarter-maſters each - - - - - - -	1
Non-commiſſioned officers and private men each - - - - - - - - - - - -	1

Eight-pence halfpenny per day is to be ſtopped out of the ſubſiſtence for each of theſe rations.

The officer commanding in each of the cavalry barracks, when forage ſhall be iſſued, ſhall tranſmit to the barrack-maſter general, a weekly return of the number of horſes for which it has been delivered, and alſo the name and rank of each officer, with the number of horſes for which he has received rations of forage. And at ſuch periods as ſhall be required by the barrack-maſter general, the ſaid commanding officer ſhall tranſmit to him a general ſtatement of the quantity of forage received, and actually iſſued to the troops; the ſaid certificate to be according to ſuch form as ſhall be preſcribed by the barrack-maſter general.

Whenever it is found neceſſary to have lights in the paſſages and galleries in the ſeveral barracks, one pound of candles will be allowed per week for each lanthorn, from the firſt of September to the firſt of May next enſuing.

Five pints of ſmall beer to each man, being the quantity that landlords were obliged to ſupply gratis in quarters, are to be given every day to the effective non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, who are actually in barracks in Great Britain.

Officers having brevet rank, can only receive allowances in barracks for their regimental commiſſions; and officers holding two commiſſions, can only receive allowances for one of them.

Query.—Should an officer hold two commiſſions that differ in their rate of pay and rank, for which is he entitled to receive allowances?

Barrack ſtores are only allowed from the day on which the iſſue ſhall take place. Every ſpecies of commutation, either in money, or otherwiſe, is ſtrictly prohibited. See Regulations, p. 83.

Non-commiſſioned officers and private men, on their arrival at any barrack, ſhall be ſupplied by the barrack-maſter, through the quarter-maſter of the regiment, with one pair of clean ſheets to each bed; on the receipt of which they ſhall pay three-pence per

pair

pair to the barrack-maſter for a double bed, and two-pence per pair for a ſingle bed, who ſhall change them once in every month, and receive the ſums for waſhing on each delivery. One round towel ſhall alſo be delivered to each room every week, to be fixed on a roller, for which one penny ſhall be paid on each delivery for waſhing.

Regimental Pay-maſters.

SPECIAL military commiſſions were, on the 24th of December, 1798, granted to perſons nominated by the reſpective colonels of regiments, who are to act as regular regimental pay-maſters.

Their pay is 15s. per day, and the ſame baggage and forage money as is allowed to captains without companies.

They are allowed a clerk, who is to rank and receive pay as a ſerjeant, and 20l. per annum for ſtationary and poſtage.

The ſecurities to be given to the ſecretary at war, are as follow:

The pay-maſter in 2000l, and two ſureties, with a deſignation of their reſpective places of abode, and occupations, in 1000l. each.

Proper papers, explaining the duties of regimental pay-maſters, under the new ſyſtem, may be had at the War Office.

When the colonel of a regiment is on foreign ſervice, and his regiment at home, the pay-maſter is to be propoſed by the next ſenior officer of the regiment. When the colonel is abroad, and his regiment abroad alſo, on a different ſtation, no nomination is to be made, until the colonel, or commanding officer, can be conſulted by the agent. When the colonel is diſpoſed to recommend the preſent pay-maſter, his regiment being abroad, a reaſonable time is to be allowed, to give an opportunity for the colonel to communicate with his regiment.

When a pay-maſter is appointed to a regiment on foreign ſervice, he will be allowed only five ſhillings per day until he joins, the remaining ten ſhillings being reſerved to compenſate the officer who may do the duty during his abſence.

Pay-maſters of militia corps, being captains, will continue to hold their companies, and be liable to ſit on courts-martial, and to do all other duties, where the regiment is not required to appear under arms.

Their allowances are calculated upon their full pay of 9s. 5d. per day, being an addition of 6s. 7d. with the 20l. per annum, for ſtationary and poſtage.

After the militia ſhall have been diſembodied, pay-

maſters,

maſters, belonging to the ſeveral corps on that eſtabliſhment, will neither have the continuance of any part of their allowance as ſuch, nor will they have any title to half pay, by virtue of their appointment; but this regulation can make no alteration, in regard to their claim to the allowance granted, in certain caſes, to ſubalterns of militia in time of peace.

Thoſe pay-maſters of the army, who did not purchaſe their commiſſions, and, of courſe, would not be entitled to diſpoſe of them, under the new ſyſtem, on their accepting the new appointment, may be exchanged with officers of equal rank on half-pay, or, of reduced regiments; which will ſecure their preſent rank in the army, and the half pay of that rank, when diſqualified by old age, or infirmities, from continuing to act as pay-maſters; and will alſo enable them to return to the line, if circumſtances ſhould render it deſirable.

As it muſt be allowed, that agency is a lucrative profeſſion, or trade, from the accumulation of wealth, which the town has witneſſed during this and preceding wars, officers have frequently taken up erroneous notions with regard to their little property, which occaſionally paſſes through that channel.

It muſt, however, in juſtice to agents in general, be obſerved, that the numerous complaints which exiſted before the abolition of arrears, did not always

reſt

reſt well grounded with them. The following circircular letter, which appeared in 1793, will beſt explain what we mean. It will likewiſe prove, that the conſolidation of the arrears, with the daily ſubſiſtence, did not take place before there was evident neceſſity for it.

Circular Letter.

War-Office, 2d July, 1793.

It being the King's intention, that all commiſſioned officers in the army, ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, after the ſettlement of each annual account of the regiment, to which they reſpectively belong, receive the whole, or ſuch portion of their arrears as ſhall by the ſaid ſettlement become due to them; I am to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all clearing warrants duly ſigned and counterſigned be forthwith carried into execution, and credit given to the ſeveral regiments, for ſo much as ſhall have been received thereupon from the pay-maſter general, on account of commiſſioned officers arrears in one groſs ſum, in order, that the ſame may be diſtributed under the direction of the colonel or commanding officer to the individual officers concerned, agreeable to the ſettlement made at this office, and confirmed by the Royal Sign Manual.

It is at the ſame time to be underſtood, that if any officer ſhall conceive himſelf to be aggrieved, either

either by the ſettlement ſo made, or by the mode in which the ſame may be carried into execution, his immediate acquieſcence therewith, which his Majeſty hereby requires, ſhall by no means preclude him from the benefit of a repreſentation in the ordinary channel, which will in every inſtance be fully conſidered, and if it be well grounded, redreſs will be granted in the ſettlement of the public account next enſuing.

(Signed)

GEORGE YONGE.

It will appear extraordinary to the army at large, that theſe benevolent intentions of his Majeſty never ſhould have been put into effect, during the moſt diſtreſſing periods of the preſent war. The circular letter, in fact, remained within the limits of mere official intercourſe, and when applications were made, even to the War Office, (as can be proved by a letter in the author's poſſeſſion) the only reply was a general reference to public accounts. This reference produced nothing more than a coſtive explanation from the agents, why the arrears could not be paid.

Regimental pay-maſters have no further controul over the ſubſiſtence, &c. of officers, than what ariſes from a voluntary truſt, repoſed in them by the latter. With regard to allowances for camp equipage, &c.

it

it has been uſual for the perſons who furniſh ſuch articles, to apply to agents for the payment of their bills; the amount of which is placed to the regimental pay-maſter's debit. There is no ſpecific regulation, however, extant, by which officers are directed to anſwer demands, through either of theſe channels.

The total abolition of arrears,* and the appointment of regimental pay-maſters (by which a conſiderable ſaving has been made to the public purſe, in the removal of a long train of muſter-maſters) render the final ſettlement of accounts ſo eaſy, that it is now in the power of every officer, under the rank of colonel, to aſcertain, to a fraction, on the 24th day in every month, what is due to himſelf, and what he owes to others. Should the half-yearly iſſue for the charge of arms, and the myſterious allowance of the money for emery, oil, &c. be conſolidated with the ſubſiſtence, every poſſible inconvenience muſt be done away. The probable eſtabliſhment of a general clothing board, by which the intricate buſineſs of groſs and nett-off reckonings will be removed, muſt place the colonels of regiments upon the ſame comfortable footing. A line would, in fact, be drawn between civil and military duties, ſuch as the new ſyſtem, with regard to regimental pay-maſters, is intended to produce; and the

* *Propoſed in June, 1797. See James's Comprehenſive View, page* 139.

Britiſh army would feel and know, that the principal officers belonging to its component parts, rather make the executive or fighting duties, than the emoluments which ariſe from clothing, &c. their ſtudy.

Before we quit the ſubject of Regimental Pay-maſters, it will be neceſſary to ſtate, that if any premium be given for the ſituation, and the ſame hereafter ſhould be diſcovered, the ſecurities will be rendered void; and every pay-maſter, ſo concerned, would of courſe, be diſplaced. This caution will not appear ſuperfluous, when it is conſidered, that large ſums are daily offered (and perhaps may be ſoon conveyed through public advertiſements) for theſe appointments. That it is eaſy to avoid the mere letter of the law, hourly experience teaches; and that abuſes in this, as well as in every other department, where patronage is put to market, will continue, more or leſs, to be practiſed, that ſame experience lamentably proves. The *auri ſacra fames* is too predominant in theſe times, to allow, that any ſyſtem, however ſeemingly pure, will not be more or leſs contaminated by its influence. Notwithſtanding this conviction, the flagrancy of the abuſe ought to be preſſed upon the attention of the public, in order, if poſſible, to open, by degrees, the different avenues to employments of national truſt, without putting every man, who is capable of diſcharging its functions with accuracy and fidelity, under pecuniary contributions.

As

As ſome doubts have ariſen, relative to the mode which ought to be adopted in the army for the regular payment of the tax upon income, we preſent the following circular letter, by which the corps of royal artillery is governed.

Orders by the Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

19th of June, 1799.

In conſequence of a requiſition from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, the commiſſioners of taxes have been furniſhed with a complete liſt of the artillery and corps connected with them, and in order that this liſt may more effectually enſure the collection of the income tax, the commanding officers of every diſtrict, or ſtation of any troop, company, or detachment of the royal regiment of artillery, or corps of captain commiſſaries of Great Britain, Guernſey, Jerſey, &c. &c. are hereby required to tranſmit to the office of the deputy adjutant general at Woolwich, returns expreſſing the names of all officers belonging to the ſaid regiment or corps within their reſpective commands, who have delivered in ſtatements of their income, in conſequence of the late Act of Parliament, and ſpecifying when ſuch ſtatements have been given in; and every officer who is poſſeſſed of

of any income amounting to 60l. a year, or upwards, whether ariſing from his pay, or private fortune, who may not yet have delivered in a ſtatement of his income, is deſired to apply without loſs of time, to the aſſeſſor of the pariſh, in which they may be reſident, for the proper form to be filled up, and returned to the aſſeſſor, agreeable to the directions therein expreſſed, ſo as to enable the commanding officer to include in his return before mentioned, the name of every officer who may be doing duty under his orders. A return to be tranſmitted within ten days after the receipt of the order; and oppoſite to each officer's name is to be expreſſed, whether he is deſirous that the pay-maſters of the regiment ſhould pay his contribution by inſtalment of one ſixth part every two months into the Bank of England, (in which caſe he muſt give notice to the aſſeſſor, and ſignify the amount of the ſame to the pay-maſters) or in what other manner, and in what places he propoſes to pay his contribution. Theſe orders are to be made known without delay, not only to the officers at quarters, but to thoſe alſo who may be abſent therefrom, to the end, that the name of every officer may be comprehended in the return ſent to the deputy adjutant general; and every officer commanding, who is applied to by the ſurveyor or aſſeſſor, is to furniſh him with the names of the officers under his command,

and their reſpective addreſſes at the time of ſuch application being made.

The adjutants of the different battalions will take care, that this order is communicated to every officer.

(Signed)

Without entering into the propriety, or impropriety of taxing military men, moſt eſpecially the hard puſhed ſubaltern, it may not be thought ſuperfluous to remark, that half pay officers will find themſelves awkwardly ſituated according to the preſent act, ſhould their exchange take place during the intermediate periods, on which the inſtalments are directed to be paid. For in the courſe of one year, a ſubaltern officer may, and may *not* be liable to the tax. Officers of this deſcription, we mean the whole of the half-pay, ought moſt aſſuredly to be exempted.

Before we finally conclude this attempt at a general and comprehenſive detail of a variety of duties and regulations, which may ultimately be reduced to a complete ſyſtem, under the ſeparate heads of civil and military arrangements, we ſhall ſubmit a conciſe ſtatement of the expences that are incurred by the clothing of a cavalry and infantry regiment.

Allowance for clothing a regiment of light dragoons for 730 days, being two years, for the following number:

28 Ser-

28 ſerjeants - -	at £12	14	2
28 corporals - - -	13	16	7
7 trumpeters - - -	13	16	7
432 private men - - -	8	16	11
Total	£4957	9	2

On a regiment being raiſed, four months off-reckonings are allowed to purchaſe accoutrements; and 5*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* for each non-commiſſioned and private ſoldier for horſe furniture.

The prices which were given in to the Board in 1797, for the clothing of ſerjeants and private men in light dragoon regiments, were as under:

	Dreſs.	*Undreſs.*
Private -	24*s.* 9*d.*	15*s.* 6*d.*
Serjeant -	79*s.*	26*s.*

No notice was taken of corporals or trumpeters. The additional price of the corporal would be about 9*s.* or 10*s.* making his dreſs jacket amount to about 35*s.* It is impoſſible to fix any ſpecific price for the trumpeter's dreſs, as ſo much depends on the quality and quantity of lace uſed by them. Perhaps the ſervice might derive ſome benefit, were this article clearly aſcertained and rendered alike in all cavalry regiments.

It is obſerved in the Military Finance, that colonels of infantry, whether of the line or fencibles, and of courſe of militia, derive whatever profit may ariſe on the

balance of the clothing account; but, that the commandants of fencible cavalry do not derive any, nor are they to ſuffer any loſs ſhould the clothing balance be unfavourable.

They receive the ſame allowance of 24 months off-reckonings that ſtanding regiments of cavalry do: as alſo an allowance for horſe furniture.

It is further ſtated, in the ſame compilation, that the ſaving made in the clothing of the invalid companies, is to be applied towards a fund for an augmentation to the half-pay of officers who have been maimed in his Majeſty's ſervice, and to the widows and children of ſuch as have been killed.

If the ſaving made in the clothing of militia regiments, were only in part applied to that laudable purpoſe, or towards relieving the inevitable burthen which muſt hereafter fall upon every pariſh in the kingdom, to anſwer the compenſation money which has been voted to ſubalterns of that eſtabliſhment, the *privileges*, *profits*, and *emoluments* of militia colonels would appear leſs objectionable.

Although the colonels of cavalry regiments are not to ſuffer any loſs ſhould the clothing balance be unfavourable or againſt them, yet it muſt not be inferred from this, that they are neceſſarily excluded from the profits which can be made by that article.

The following ſtatement of what has been effected without injury to the ſervice, will ſanction the obſervation:

Eſtimate

*Eſtimate of Clothing for a Regiment of Light Dragoons of the Line.**

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Allowance from Government - -				12	14	2
Serjeant's dreſs jacket	3	19	0			
Ditto undreſs -	1	6	0			
Boots - - -	1	1	0			
Leather breeches -	1	5	0			
Helmet - -	0	19	6			
				8	10	6
Profit -				£4	3	8
Allowance from Government - -				8	16	11
Private dreſs jacket -	1	4	9			
Undreſs - -	0	15	6			
Boots - - -	1	1	0			
Leather breeches -	1	5	0			
Helmet - - -	0	19	6			
				5	6	7
Profit -				£3	10	2

An allowance is likewiſe made by Government for half-mountings and half-gaiters.

* *The colonels of ſencible regiments of cavalry can neither be gainers nor loſers by their clothing, as the whole eſtimate is given in upon honor, and they are only paid accordingly.*

Colonels of cavalry regiments are allowed to caſt four horſes per troop every year. The profit ariſing from the ſale of ditto to be placed to the credit of the public. Twenty-five guineas are given to purchaſe freſh horſes. A ſmall deduction is to be made from the colonel's emoluments for the repairs of ſaddles, &c. ſay 5*l*. per annum for each troop, which is an extenſive latitude.

It will not be thought out of place to ſubmit, for the conſideration of abler men, the reſult of a communication relative to captains of troops, and other officers, which has paſſed between a cavalry officer who has ſeen ſervice, and the writer of theſe obſervations; the propoſition is certainly novel in this country, but it has the example of one of the beſt ſyſtems in Europe to bear it out.

Among the Pruſſians, and we believe in the Auſtrian ſervice likewiſe, every cavalry officer, on his joining the troop, is allowed a horſe, which is called a regimental charger, and which, even in the time of peace, is kept at the expence of Government. He becomes of courſe reſponſible for the good appearance of the ſame, and can only make uſe of his horſe for direct purpoſes of ſervice. With regard to captains of troops and companies, whom Frederic the Great very juſtly called the pillars of his army, ſo much truſt was repoſed in them, that they had not only an unlimited controul over the horſes, but were further directed to ſee every man clothed according to the regulations.

The

The narrow inſpection which every part of the Pruſſian army underwent, rendered it almoſt impoſſible for an individual to act improperly towards man or horſe. It became his intereſt to ſtudy the advantages of both, having no other regard for perſonal emolument than what grew out of the well-founded approbation of his ſuperiors, and the conſequent proſpects of promotion. Diſcretionary powers were neceſſarily veſted in a ſet of men who had every thing to expect from a juſt and faithful diſcharge of their ſeveral duties, and whoſe ruin and diſgrace muſt be the certain effects of a miſapplication of them. The intereſt of the individual went hand in hand with the expectations of the public; and Government had the ſatisfaction to know, that although the points of reſponſibility were multiplied, they were not liable to thoſe abuſes which too often ſpring from extended confidence. The beſt argument that can with propriety be urged againſt the propoſed mode of captains of troops being entruſted with the diſtribution of oats, &c. according to circumſtances and ſituations, can only be found in the poſſibility of their giving way to the allurements of perquiſites. Admitting the argument, it muſt nevertheleſs be acknowledged on the other ſide, that the temptation would only ſhift, from a quarter where the groundwork of reſponſibility is leſs ſolid than among a body of men whoſe ſtake, fortune, and character, are of conſequence to themſelves, and would be the means, in caſes

caſes of delinquency, of making atonement to the public.

Although the appointment of veterinary ſurgeons is founded in wiſdom and good ſenſe, a line ought to be drawn between the diſcretionary powers that might be lodged in the captains of troops with regard to the feeding of their horſes, and the abſolute rule which exiſts at preſent. According to the regulations of 1794 and 1795, a ſpecific quantity of oats (we believe eight * pounds), muſt be given each day to every troop horſe. When a cavalry regiment has been in camp, this allowance is certainly too great, and frequently cauſes greaſy heels, beſides other diſorders. Owing to the want of that ſpirit of emulation, which would neceſſarily grow out of reſponſibility, officers too often, we fear, content themſelves in ſeeing the regimental orders obeyed, without that nice regard to the real ſtate of the horſe which muſt be the conſequence of the propoſed alteration. We are leſs apprehenſive of being thought extravagant when, by adducing the Pruſſian ſyſtem as an inſtance, we propoſe, that every officer in the Britiſh cavalry ſhould be provided with a regimental trooper. The many falſe conceptions which are engendered by the preſumptive evidence of private property, when officers are obliged to buy their chargers, would give way to that ſafe and uſeful principle in matters of public truſt, which among good men inſpires

* *This quantity has lately been reduced by order of the commander in chief.*

a con-

a conſcious delicacy in the diſcharge of its duties, and prevents the negligent or bad from every ſpecies of wanton abuſe. With reſpect to clothing, we ſhould humbly conceive, that this important object might be rendered more beneficial to Government, and leſs intricate to individuals, by a total change of its manner of diſtribution. The eſtabliſhment of a general Clothing Board, having appropriate channels in the different diſtricts of Great Britain, &c. with a relative connexion abroad, would probably effect not only a ſimplification of accounts in this branch of the ſervice, but likewiſe produce that ſeparation of civil truſts from military duties, which muſt be the ground work of ſyſtem and execution. Colonels of militia regiments, and lieutenant-colonels in the line, could, in fact, have nothing to do but to fight their regiments; while each captain, &c. in his ſubordinate ſituation, would ſee, that every individual under his charge was kept fit and ready for inſpection. What the latter are to a battalion, the former are to the army at large. But they can only be effectually ſo, by becoming themſelves the rigorous guardians of public ſtores, rather than nice and accurate calculators of profits and emoluments.

The eſtabliſhment of a general cloathing board has been objected to, upon the following grounds:

1ſt. That it would bring a great additional charge upon the public. 2dly. That ſo great an aſſumption of revenue into the hands of government, and

the

the influence attendant upon the management of it, might create a jealouſy in the public mind; and 3dly. That the like care would not be beſtowed in the management and application of the cloathing, when received into the regimental ſtores, eſpecially on diſtant ſervice.

It will not require much logick or political knowledge, to anſwer theſe objections by a few plain obſervations, briefly and diſpaſſionately aſking into whoſe hands can the revenue of the country, eſpecially for direct executive purpoſes, be ſo properly placed as in thoſe of its immediate government? provided the groſs amount of that revenue ſhould have paſſed through the neceſſary channels of enquiry, before its final application?

And how would leſs care be beſtowed in the management and application of the cloathing, when it would be the immediate buſineſs, not only of the colonels, but of every captain in the regiment, to ſee juſtice done to the ſoldier? The temptation would, in fact, be removed, and additional checks be thrown round every channel of ſupply.

With reſpect to foreign ſervice, the cloathing ſhould be provided one year in advance, and in order to facilitate this mode of ſupplying the troops, the whole line ought to have the ſame facings.

You will thus ſimplify the myſterious intricacy of

off

off-reckonings, and be able, at the concluſion of every year, to aſcertain to the ſatisfaction of the only guardians of the public purſe, the commons, that equality which ought to be effected between the income and expenditure of every ſtate.

The crown and its miniſters would only have to aſk the commons for the amount of well examined and well authenticated eſtimates, which will have paſſed through all the ſubordinate checks from a regimental pay-maſter, acting as deputy commiſſary of muſters, up to the clothing board, and from that board through the examiners of army accounts, to be finally ſanctioned by the legiſlature of the country. This revenue conſequently, inſtead of being at the diſpoſal of the crown, which in its preſent ſhape, it moſt unqueſtionably is, would be under the immediate controul of the repreſentatives of the people. Colonels of corps, particularly on the militia eſtabliſhment, inſtead of ſtudying how the greateſt private emolument could be made out of the ſkirt of every ſoldier's coat, &c. would vie with one another, in efforts to anſwer the executive duties of their ſituation; while the regimental pay-maſters, being, as the ſecretary at war, has very properly ſtiled them, the immediate and excluſive ſervants to government, would minutely watch the delivery of ſuits, &c. by attending to the regular diſcharge of

the

the quarter-maſter's duty on that head. They would ſee, that the quality and quantity of the cloth agreed with the ſeveral patterns forwarded to the ſeveral regiments by the clothing board. Warehouſes might be opened by individuals, who would readily contract with the board; and as it would be recommended to have one in each recruiting diſtrict, the buildings might be ſo diſpoſed as to anſwer the double purpoſe of temporary depots for men, and permanent magazines for clothing.

Army clothiers, as well as army agents, (it may be ſaid) have made princely fortunes:—allowed; but is not this very circumſtance an argument in favour of our propoſition? for how have theſe clothiers made their money? by purchaſing the materials at a low rate, and by frequently taking the aſſignments for off-reckonings, with a diſcount in their favour of five per cent.; beſides a variety of other advantages.

That the eſtabliſhment of a general clothing board would be acceptable to the colonels of regiments, is an aſſertion ſo far queſtionable, as it preſuppoſes a diſpoſition in every officer of that rank, to give up the alluring emoluments, however fluctuating and uncertain, to be derived from the management of their clothing, for a fair and adequate ſubſiſtence. No reaſonable allowance, in fact, could amount to the ſum on which colonels of corps raiſe their pecuniary expectations,

tations, whilſt they have the clothing of their men: add to theſe obſervations, that the method now purſued for the clothing of the army, is in direct oppoſition to the following ſenſible paſſage in the ſeventh report of the commiſſioners appointed by act of parliament, to ſtate the public accounts. Theſe gentlemen, after a ſtrict enquiry into the queſtion, unanimouſly recommended, "That no military officer ſhould himſelf have a property, or intereſt, in any article "which his duty obliged him to provide for the public "ſervice." See Parliamentary Debates, page 209, vol. 5.

As the militia eſtabliſhment is in every reſpect, during a war, except in mere extenſion of ſervice beyond Ireland and ſome local privileges, the ſame as that of the army, particularly as to clothing, accoutrements, &c. we ſhall not heſitate to ſubmit the following ſtatement of what a regiment of militia might be clothed for:

A ſerjeant-major's ſuit of fine ſcarlet and kerſeymere waiſtcoat and breeches	£5	0	0		
Half-mountings	0	17	6		
				5	17 6
Drum-major's ſuit	4	10	0		
Half-mountings	0	17	6		
				5	7 6
Serjeant's ſuit	2	10	0		
Half-mountings	0	17	6		
				3	7 6

Drummer's ſuit - - -		1 10 0	
Half-mountings - - -		0 11 0	
			2 1 0
Rank and file ſuit - -	£1	2 6	
Half-mountings - - -	0	11 0	
			1 13 6

N. B. The lace for the muſicians' coats is not included in the above ſtatement. The expence, however, might be eaſily calculated, and ſome ſpecific rule be laid down for general adoption.

Three eſtimates of clothing for a regiment of militia, have been exhibited in a comprehenſive view of the interior of that eſtabliſhment, whereby it manifeſtly appears, that previous to the late regulation reſpecting the exact return of effectives only, to be given at the expiration of every year, conſiderable emoluments aroſe out of the colonel's off-reckonings. The author has very properly explained,* with regard to theſe eſtimates, that the ſavings therein ſtated were made upon ſuits *actually* delivered to the ſoldier; in addition to which the whole of the aſſignment (ſome trifling deductions excepted) became more or leſs beneficial according to the effective ſtrength of the battalion, the abilities of the maſter taylor, and a variety of other ways by which a *good thing* could be made out of public property.

* *See James's Comprehenſive View, page* 11, *in the introduction, and page* 98.

The

The allowances referred to in the above-mentioned eſtimates being the ſame for every regiment, we ſhall ſtate them underneath, referring the inquiſitive to a comparative view of what has been, with what might be made by a very cloſe attention to the appropriation of them. It will not eſcape the intelligent officer (it certainly has not the *knowing* quarter-maſters of ſome corps) that by a ſtrict attention to œconomy, the allowance which is made of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ſuit, for altering the clothing to fit, is frequently managed ſo as to anſwer every expence attending the making.

Government allowance, independent of the above 2*s.* 6*d.* per man for fitting, for the clothing of a battalion, conſiſting of 36 ſerjeants, 20 drummers, and 756 rank and file; ſay,

36 ſerjeants	£5	14	7	each	206	5	0
20 drummers	3	0	5	each	60	8	4
756 rank and file	2	10	5	each	1905	15	0
					£2172	8	4

Over and above theſe allowances, every colonel is entitled to the following ſpecific ſums:

For buff accoutrements and pouch, per ſet	£0	18	0
For cartouche-box, frog, and belt -	0	2	6
Tanned leather waiſt-belt - - -	0	2	0
Sling - - - - - -	0	1	4
A muſquet, with bayonet and ſcabbard complete	1	16	0
A drum, with ſticks and caſe - -	1	4	6

A drum-caſe only - - - - -	0	2	6
Drummer's waiſt-belt - - -	0	4	0
Regimental ſilk colours - - -	0	17	6

It may be here remarked, that it coſts the public, for the clothing and accoutrements of each non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier borne on the eſtabliſhment, whether effective or not, according to the following conſolidated rate, viz.

For a ſerjeant - - - - -	£7	9	0¾
Corporal, drummer, and fifer, each -	4	19	4½
Private ſoldier - - - -	2	6	0

In addition to this allowance, four warrant men per company, and one contingent man for each, twenty-five in a company, are allowed in the calculation of clothing, at the ſame rate as the private. The off-reckonings upon the clothing of regiments, is regularly iſſued by a notification ſtuck up at the entrance of the Pay-office, in Parliament-ſtreet.

Notice is likewiſe given in the ſame public manner, and at the ſame place, of the periods, when 183 days pay will be iſſued to the ſtaff officers, and to his Majeſty's garriſons ſerving in Great Britain. The two periods are generally July and January, being for the ſix preceding months, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of December.

Camp-colours, which muſt be of the colour of the regimental facings, are found by the colonels.

Ornaments for the pouches are firſt found by the colonel

colonel of a regiment, to be replaced at the expence of the ſoldier, if loſt or wantonly abuſed.

A ſmall allowance is likewiſe made yearly to colonels to keep their accoutrements complete.

Inſignificant as this article may ſeem, it is by no means ſo if we conſider the difference in appearance, which has been manifeſt, eſpecially in militia and fencible corps, between one regiment and another. Where the activity of ſervice does not occaſion much wear and tear, accoutrements ought to laſt for a ſpecific period of years.

The ſaving which is made by watch-coats, depends greatly upon the ſeaſon of the year, and the number of centries which any particular duty of the regiment may require.

A ſaving of one ſhilling and ten pence having been made in every ſuit of clothing of all the non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers of the army, by means of a late inveſtigation of that article, the King has directed that the ſaving ſhould be applied to the purchaſe of warm watch coats, which are to be regularly delivered to every non-commiſſioned officer and private at the expiration of every four years.

This regulation, we preſume, is confined to the line; as in many militia regiments the ſame ſcanty proviſion is made againſt the inclemencies of the weather, that has ſo long called for the interference of Government; moſt eſpecially at a period when the extenſion of ſervice renders a great coat an indiſpenſible article in the

clothing of a ſoldier. No ſpecific regulation can be propoſed on this head, as militia colonels not only differ very eſſentially in the clothing of their men, but likewiſe arrogate to themſelves an excluſive privilege to deviate from general rules. On this account it is almoſt impoſſible to aſcertain the real ſavings which are made upon the ſeveral allowances provided for this eſtabliſhment; but no man will affect to ſay, that it is impoſſible to conſolidate every article neceſſary to the dreſs and equipment of ſoldiers, ſo as to produce that uniformity of appearance, and that ſimplification of accounts, without which the beſt materials are rendered uſeleſs or ridiculous, the moſt liberal allowances ineffectual, and the wiſeſt intentions of Government fruitleſs to the country.

Drafts from Militia Regiments.

The following ſpecific regulations have taken place, in conſequence of the late Act of Parliament for rendering the militia more immediately ſubſervient to the line. The number of volunteers are thereby limited to one fourth, inſtead of three fifths, which ſhould be furniſhed by the counties, to which the reſpective regiments belong. The men who turn out, are permitted to enliſt into ſuch corps of regulars, as his Majeſty may think proper to ſelect, and they will receive ten guineas on re-enliſting, ſubject to ſerve in Europe only, and not liable to be drafted from the corps into which they firſt enter.

Where

Where companies of not leſs than eighty men, from a militia battalion volunteer, they are kept together, and either added as additional companies to regular regiments, or formed into diſtinct corps. Three ſerjeants and four corporals belonging at the time of ſuch new enliſtment to each company of eighty men, are continued in their reſpective ſtations. With reſpect to officers, it is enacted, that every commiſſioned officer who ſhall volunteer to ſerve in his Majeſty's regular forces, with any ſuch company of men as aforeſaid, ſhall be entitled to, and have temporary rank in his Majeſty's regular forces, equal to the rank he ſhall have held as ſuch militia officer at the time of ſuch volunteering, and afterwards ſuch permanent, or higher rank as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to grant; and every ſuch officer ſo ſerving in his Majeſty's regular forces, with temporary rank therein, ſhall, upon his reduction as ſuch officer, be entitled to, and receive the half-pay of the rank in which he ſhall have been ſerving at the time of his reduction, as if ſuch rank had been permanent.

The number of militia officers who may wiſh to continue with their regiments, not to be affected or reduced by the privates volunteering into the regulars, but the officers to continue to receive their pay, &c. as if ſuch regiments were complete.

It is further enacted, that the certificate of the number

number of men to be raiſed for the militia of ſuch county, riding, or place, according to the quota required by this act, be amended by ſtriking out ſuch number of men as ſhall be enliſted in his Majeſty's regular forces from the militia of ſuch county, riding, or place, by virtue of this act; and the county, riding, or place, for which any private militia-man ſo enliſted was raiſed, ſhall not be obliged to ballot for any other in the room of the militia-man ſo enliſted, but ſhall be diſcharged from raiſing any men to ſupply any vacancy occaſioned by any enliſting under, or in purſuance of this act.

It does not require much penetration or foreſight, to determine on the mode which will be adopted to fill up the vacancies in the old militia; but ſome degree of ſagacity will be neceſſary hereafter, to fix upon ſome plan, whereby the militia officer, who by volunteering may have obtained permanent rank in the line, ſhall, without creating jealouſy and diſguſt, be enabled to purchaſe a ſuperior ſtep. The ſubaltern or captain in the line, who has nothing to depend upon for promotion, but the mere chances of war, will not feel comfortable under this acceſſion of, perhaps, rich and patronized individuals, to the numerous candidates for military advantages.

We throw out theſe obſervations, with no other view

view than to anticipate every galling circumſtance of precedence that may create diſguſt, and by ſo doing deſtroy that unanimity of heart and hand which is the ſoul of military ſervice.

AS various repreſentations have been given during the preſent war with reſpect to the treatment of the Britiſh priſoners in France, we ſubmit the following correct copies of General Orders that were iſſued at Liſle, June 2, 1798, for the government of the troops who were taken off Oſtend, on the 20th of May.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Liſle, June 2, 1798.

To prevent abuſes and complaints, the orders here given are to be rigidly obſerved.

Beef ſhall be delivered in whole quarters, in the priſon, and there weighed and examined; according to the contract it ought to be *beſt*; if not, it is to be rejected. Hind and four quarters are to be ſerved by turns, and without the leaſt deviation.

The contractors are to find ſcales and legal weights, called *poids de marc*, which are to be kept in the priſon. The meat is then to be cut up in proportion to the

the meſſes, under the inſpection of the perſons mentioned in the inſtructions.

For the inſpection of proviſions, wood, &c. a committee of five muſt be choſen, (perſons of the beſt character) one of whom at leaſt ſhould ſpeak French.

The *Bread* is to be good, according to contract, and iſſued at eight o'clock in the morning; and at noon the *Beer*.

The *Wood* is to be delivered into the priſon, and there remeaſured, and if found juſt, to be put in ſtore, and iſſued according to your directions, or thoſe of the perſon under your orders.

Candles are to be delivered and ſerved out in the ſame manner.

With regard to *Utenſils* for the meſſes, you are to ſee, that they are delivered only where they are abſolutely wanted, and, if broken or loſt, they are to be replaced by the meſſes themſelves, as none are to be iſſued after the firſt time. All the articles are to be inſpected, and you or the perſon employed under you, will ſign the iſſues.

Soap—Two ounces are to be delivered on Mondays to each priſoner, and inſpected as above.

Beds.—The paillaſſes and coverlets are to be good, wholeſome, and clean, according to the contract, or to be rejected.

Clothing.—Before the clothing is to be iſſued, you are

are to ſatisfy yourſelf of the neceſſity of providing it; then you will ſee, that the articles are good, and in all caſes equal to the ſample which ſhall be ſent to you, with the prices annexed to each article; if they are not ſo, you are to return them to the contractors.—No clothing is to be iſſued without your order, and you are to ſee, that all thoſe who receive it, ſign for the articles, or make their mark. A regular account muſt be kept, that no abuſe may be made of this indulgence. No perſons found to have ſold, or loſt their clothes, ſhall, on any account, be provided with others.

From your ſituation and local knowledge of the priſon, you muſt neceſſarily be competent to judge what may be proper to be done for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice, and the cauſe of humanity.

To your zeal and activity I recommend the above regulations, which I have not the leaſt doubt you will ſee carried into execution.

(Signed) JAMES COTES, Agent.

PARIS, 27th MAY, 1798.

N. B. Theſe orders have been delivered to each of the depots of Orleans, Fontainbleau, Verſailles, and Leon, addreſſed to the different ſurgeons who have the charge of them.

Annexed is a Table of Victualling for Priſoners of War, in health, at Liſle.

TABLE.

TABLE.

Days.	Beer.	Bread.	Beef.	Peas.	Salt.	Remarks.
	Quart	Pound.	Pound.	Pint.	Ounce.	N. B. French weight and measure, which is larger than the Engliſh.
Sunday	1	1½	¾	½	⅓	
Monday	1	1½	¾		⅓	
Tueſday	1	1½	¾	½	⅓	When greens are iſſued out inſtead of peas, a pound of greens will be given for each man.
Wedneſday	1	1½	¾		⅓	
Thurſday	1	1½	¾	½	⅓	
Friday	1	1½	¾		⅓	
Saturday	1	1½	¾	½	⅓	Each priſoner to receive 2 ounces of ſoap per week.
						(Signed)
Total	7	10½	5¼	1½	2⅓	JAMES COTES, Agent.

Ball

Ball Cartridges.

AN account of the quantity of powder uſed in making up cartridges of the following natures, and the number of balls in one pound weight of lead.

	Powder in each cartridge.	*No. of balls in 1 lb. weight.*
	Drams.	
Wall piece	10	$6\frac{1}{3}$
Muſquet	6	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Carbine, muſquet bore	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto piſtol muſquet bore	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Carbine	4	20
Carbine piſtol	3	20
Common piſtol	3	34
Seven barrel gun	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$

We give the foregoing ſtatement; which was perfectly correct ſome months back, under the impreſſion, that a knowledge in military matters cannot be thoroughly acquired but through an intimate acquaintance with every part of the interior œconomy. It is further neceſſary to recommend, that tumbrils be attached to every regiment in the ſervice. The bat horſes might be very uſefully employed for the purpoſe. The good effects of this mode of conveyance were ſenſibly felt on one or two occaſions during

the late expedition in Holland. Barrels of ball-cartridges might be emptied into ſmall bags, and ſlung acroſs the horſes. Each battalion might have four, and from the facility with which ſingle horſes would make their way in the narroweſt paſſages, no inconvenience could be found.

Regulations for the Indemnification of Loſſes ſuſtained by Officers and Soldiers of His Majeſty's Forces on Actual Service.

THE King has been pleaſed to direct and order that the following regulations ſhall be obſerved with reſpect to indemnification for loſſes of baggage and camp equipage, unavoidably ſuſtained by officers and men of, or attached to his Majeſty's forces on actual ſervice. Viz.

INFANTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
1ſt. The whole of the perſonal baggage of a ſubaltern officer to be valued at - - - -	60	0	0
Camp equipage between two ſubalterns - - -	35	0	0

2d.

	£.	s.	d
2d. The baggage of a captain to be valued - -	80	0	0
Camp equipage - - -	35	0	0
3d. Field officer's baggage - -	100	0	0
Camp equipage - - -	60	0	0
4th. Colonel's baggage - -	120	0	0
Camp equipage - -	80	0	0

CAVALRY.

5th. The whole of the perſonal baggage of a ſubaltern officer to be valued at - - -	70	0	0
Camp equipage - - -	45	0	0
6th. Captain's baggage - -	90	0	0
Camp equipage - - -	45	0	0
7th. Field officer's baggage - -	120	0	0
Camp equipage - - -	90	0	0
8th. Colonel's baggage - -	140	0	0
Camp equipage - - -	90	0	0

9th. Officers giving certificates, ſigned by themſelves and the commanding officers of their regiments, that they have loſt the whole of their baggage and camp equipage, and that at the time it was loſt, they were in no reſpect deviating from the orders of the general officers, commanding in chief relative to

baggage, ſhall receive the whole of the ſums above allotted, according to their ranks.

10th. Officers loſing any part of their baggage are to give in ſimilar certificates, according to their beſt belief and judgment, without entering into particulars, but eſtimating their loſs at one fourth, one half, or three fourths of the whole value, according to which they ſhall be paid the like proportion of the above ſum of forty pounds.

12th. The baggage and camp equipage of all the ſtaff officers of both cavalry and infantry, are to be valued as thoſe of ſubaltern officers, except ſuch as are allowed a tent to themſelves, whoſe camp equipage, in that caſe, will be valued as that of a captain.

13th. A ſerjeant of cavalry loſing his neceſſaries, without any fault of his own, ſhall receive £2 15 0

14th. A corporal, trumpeter, or private 2 10 0

15th. Serjeant of infantry - - 2 10 0

16th. Corporal, drummer, or private 2 2 0

17th. A ſervant, not being a ſoldier 3 8 0

The certificates on theſe five caſes to be the ſame as in the caſe of the quarter-maſters.

The king has alſo been pleaſed to order, that the officers on actual ſervice, whoſe horſes ſhall be killed, or taken by the enemy, or ſhall be ſhot for the glanders, ſhall receive allowances, by way of indemnification for them, according to the following rates: viz.

CAVALRY.

CAVALRY.

	£.	s.	d.
Heavy dragoons firſt charger -	47	5	0
Light dragoons firſt charger -	36	15	0
Heavy or light dragoon - - } Ditto, ſecond charger - - }	31	10	0
Quarter-maſter's horſe - -	29	8	0

INFANTRY.

	£.	s.	d.
Field officer's charger - -	31	10	0
Adjutant's ditto - - -	31	10	0
Chaplain's and ſubaltern's horſes, each	18	18	0
Bat horſes, both cavalry and infantry	18	18	0
General officer's firſt charger - -	47	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ſecond ditto - -	31	10	0
Aids-de-camp, brigade majors, and other ſtaff-officers whoſe ſituations require their keeping good horſes, receive as the light dragoons			
Staff-officers, for whom inferior horſes are deemed ſufficient - -	18	18	0

The following general orders which were given at the Cape of Good Hope, may be uſeful to thoſe corps that embark for that part of our preſent poſſeſſions.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Cape Town, 8th Sept. 1796.

G. O.

The major general having directed brigadier general Campbell, to aſſemble the officers commanding the ſeveral regiments, aſſiſted by their quarter-maſters, and to report to him the allowance of wood, which, in their opinion, was neceſſary to be iſſued to a room of twelve men for the purpoſe of cooking.

Brigadier General Campbell has reported, that having taken it into conſideration accordingly, they were of opinion, that thirty-ſix pounds of dry wood, or forty-eight pounds of green, would be adequate to the purpoſe intended.

The major general thinking it, however, better to put it upon a footing which may prevent the poſſibility of diſpute, directs, that the allowance ſhall be forty pounds in all caſes for 12 men, which is to be reckoned as one room.

The officers are to draw in the proportion allowed by the regulations in England; each regiment may alſo draw the allowance of two rooms for the officer's meſs.

meſs. The fuel is to be iſſued twice a week, viz. Tueſdays and Saturdays. Returns to be ſent to the commiſſary general on Monday and Friday evening. The deputy quarter-maſter general to fix on a form of return, which is to be followed by all the regiments.

The return to be ſigned by the commanding officer and quarter-maſter of each regiment. The wood muſt be delivered by corps, they muſt make their internal diviſions themſelves.

The ſick in the regimental hoſpital are to be included in the number drawn for, and their proportion to be ſet apart for the uſe of the hoſpital, in addition to which two rooms are to be allowed for that purpoſe.

The ſtaff-officers are to draw fuel according to their reſpective ranks. The officers of the general hoſpital and departments in the ſame manner.

Brigadier generals to draw for five rooms.

The inſertion of this document will not be thought ſuperfluous, when it is conſidered, that a very recent general court-martial originated in the want of ſome ſpecific rule for the government of officers when confined abroad. The caſe, though not immediately in point, may lead to the prevention of frequent miſapprehenſion on the delivery of fuel in general.

Military

Military Communications, &c.

WE think it our duty to preſerve the following document, becauſe circumſtances and events hereafter may ſtand in need of the precedent. It is neceſſary to add, that by an order iſſued from the War-Office, June the 11th, 1799, all enquiries relative to the exiſtence or death of any non-commiſſioned officer, or private ſoldier, may be made free of expence. During former wars one ſhilling was exacted on this head.

All letters addreſſed to perſons ſerving with the army under the command of Field Marſhal his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Captain General of his Majeſty's Forces and Commander in Chief, will be received at the ſhip letter office twice inſtead of once a week, viz. on Tueſday and Friday, from ten in the morning until ten o'clock at night. Such letters will be regularly forwarded to Yarmouth, and from thence in veſſels to the Helder Point, on the ſame days as the mails are ſent to Cuxhaven. A half-rate of poſtage, under the act of the 39th of his preſent Majeſty, of ſix-pence each ſingle letter, one ſhilling double, one ſhilling and ſix-pence treble, and ſo on in proportion, will be demanded upon all letters addreſſed to officers and others, but thoſe directed to private

private ſoldiers and ſailors, will be forwarded for one-penny each ſingle letter, under the act of the 35th of the king. And newſpapers will alſo be forwarded at a rate of three-pence upon each, provided ſuch paper is ſent without cover, or in covers open at the ſides. Two mails from the army may be expected to arrive in each week.

By command of his Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter General,
FRANCIS FREELING, Secretary.

In order to facilitate every ſpecies of legal intercourſe with the army, and to prevent the innumerable frauds and inconveniences that were ſubmitted to during the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, a temporary poſt-maſter general is conſtantly with the head-quarters abroad. His allowance is from the poſt-office, and he is permitted to wear a ſtaff-uniform, aſſociating and meſſing with the officers of the Britiſh army.

Office

Office of Commiſſary General of Muſters.

ONE Commiſſary General, with clerks.
One Deputy Commiſſary General.
The office is at the Horſe Guards.

Office of Commiſſary General of Stores.

ONE Commiſſary General, with clerks.
Six Deputy Commiſſary Generals.
Seven Aſſiſtant Commiſſary Generals.
The office is in Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Tranſport Board.

This office, though ſubordinate to the Admiralty, has been rendered eſſentially neceſſary to the army during the preſent war. All buſineſs relating to priſoners of war, is tranſacted by the board; from which circumſtance a cloſe connexion naturally ſubſiſts with the other military departments; but particularly ſo with the War-office.

The

The board conſiſts of five commiſſioners, who are captains in the navy, with one ſecretary.

There are likewiſe reſident agents in different quarters of the empire, who are immediately connected with the board.

A return is made to this office of all drafts and recruiting detachments deſtined for regiments ſtationed in the different dependencies of Great Britain.

The office is in Dorſet-ſquare, Parliament-ſtreet.

Applications made to Mr. Whitehead, up one pair of ſtairs, will be ſatisfactorily anſwered.

According to the report of the commiſſioners the total expence to the public for the year 1796, is ſtated to have been 12,737*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

As this board was conſtituted in July 1794, for the expreſs purpoſe of directing the tranſport ſervice, and of regulating the care and cuſtody of the priſoners, during the war, it is preſumed, that the duration of the eſtabliſhment will not be longer than the continuance of the war; at the termination of which, no reaſon appears why the tranſport ſervice may not be put wholly under the direction of the commiſſioners of the navy, as recommended by the commiſſioners of enquiry, in their report on that office, and the expence of a ſeparate board for the tranſport ſervice be ſaved without any detriment to the public.—See Parl. Debates, vol. 5. p. 203, 204.

Circular

Circular Letter relative to the Effects and Credits of Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates, who die.

THE King having been pleaſed, by his Regulations, of the 19th January, 1798, to order that a report of the effects and credits of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, who may die or deſert, ſhall be regularly made from each regiment, in the pay-liſt of the period; I have it now in command to acquaint you, what further meaſures are to be taken, relative to the ſaid effects and credits, in the caſe of deceaſed ſoldiers, and to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure, that the following inſtructions be ſtrictly obſerved by the regiment under your command.

Whenever a non-commiſſioned officer or private ſhall die, his regimental debts (which, conſidering the pay ſoldiers at preſent receive, can be but few and ſmall, if any, and ought not in any inſtance to exceed, except when increaſed by the ſentence of a Court-martial, *ten ſhillings* for any ſoldier in the infantry, and *fifteen ſhillings* in the cavalry) ſhall be liquidated out of the amount of his effects and credits; the remainder of which ſhall then be placed in the hands of the regimental pay-maſter, and ſhall be duly paid

paid over by him to the repreſentatives of ſuch non-commiſſioned officer or private, if claimed antecedently to the reſpective periods hereafter preſcribed for crediting the ſame to the public.

On the 24th of June, and the 24th of December, in each year, a general ſtatement, ſhewing the ſeveral receipts and payments under this head, with the names of the reſpective men, ſhall be given on ſome blank leaf or leaves of the current pay-liſt, for the ſix months terminating on the 24th of December, and 24th of June preceding, reſpectively: ſo that ſix months, at the leaſt, will have elapſed from the periods of the death of the men, before the general ſtatement is made up; and the balance of each ſtatement ſhall be then credited to the public, and carried to the general ſtate of the ſaid pay-liſt, ſo as to be vouched by the general certificate and affidavit of the commanding officer, adjutant, and pay-maſter, reſpectively.

In the event of a change of the pay-maſter, a general ſtatement, made up and vouched in like manner, of the receipts and payments from the termination of the laſt half-yearly account, under this head, to the period when the perſon or perſons doing the duty of pay-maſter ſhall have ceaſed to act, ſhall be tranſmitted to this office, and a duplicate thereof delivered to the new pay-maſter, to whom the balance is to be paid, in order that he may account for the ſeveral ſums,

and include them in his general ſtatement of effects, and credit, as before directed.

Theſe balances though credited thus to the public, will ſtill be conſidered as a depoſit, and liable to be refunded at any ſubſequent period, when demanded by the proper repreſentatives: and the pay-maſter and agent are hereby authoriſed and required to receive, examine, and report, ſuch demands accordingly, to this office, in order that the neceſſary directions may be given for ſatisfying the ſame.

Such regimental debts of ſoldiers, who die, as may not be liquidated by their reſpective effects and credits, are to fall, as heretofore, on the captains of the reſpective troops or companies to which they belong; except in caſes where the deficiency ſhall have been created by the ſentence of a court-martial, when the amount of ſuch deficiency ſhall be conſidered as a public charge, and not to be made good by the captain.

With reſpect to effects and credits of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, deceaſed, and the appropriation thereof, from the 25th of December, 1797, to the 24th of December, 1798, the regimental pay-maſter will ſtate them in one general account in the pay-liſt to the 24th of June next.

Given at the War-office, this 20th day of Feb. 1799.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

W. WINDHAM.

Curſory

Curſory Obſervations, relative to the Formation of Light Corps, &c.

SIR John Sinclair, who has raiſed two battalions of fencible infantry, has drawn up ſome queries for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the internal ſtate of the army. The ſize, however, to which theſe pages have inſenſibly grown, prevents us from having the ſatisfaction of giving the military queries and anſwers. The intent of his Syſtem is to prove how eſſentially neceſſary it is, in an encloſed country, like Great Britain, that diſtinct corps of markſmen, riflemen, chaſſeurs, or light infantry, or by whatever other name they may be diſtinguiſhed, ſhould be formed in ſuch a manner as to prevent the injurious chaſms which muſt occur in every battalion when the flank companies are brigaded.

In order therefore to introduce, what by the experience of the preſent war is found ſo eſſentially neceſſary, an uniform activity in all our military operations, Sir John Sinclair has ſubmitted to the conſideration of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief the following plan; which he has been led to conſider as the beſt diviſion of a regiment of infantry in time

of peace, the number of which might be doubled in time of war, viz.

Two companies of grenadiers at 80 men each—	160
Two companies of light infantry at 80 men each—	160
Three companies of battalion men at 80 men each—	320
Total in time of peace	640
In time of war -	1280

If this ſyſtem were to be adopted, an army, conſiſting of 40,000 infantry, would contain 10,000 grenadiers, 10,000 light infantry, and 20,000 battalion men, to which might be attached ſome diſtinct corps of rifle-men, or markſmen.

Sir John very juſtly obſerves, that by agmenting the grenadiers, or the light infantry, you increaſe the number of thoſe who are conſidered as fitteſt to act in any critical emergency; and as it is not neceſſary that a grenadier ſhould be peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for height, (ſtrength and ſtoutneſs being more eſſential than ſize), there can be no difficulty in forming two flank companies of grenadiers, in almoſt every battalion.

In the next place, by training four companies to act as light infantry, you introduce much more activity into a corps than is the caſe at preſent; which may be made

made uſe of or not, as circumſtances may render it neceſſary.

As to the idea of aboliſhing light infantry companies entirely, and of training a certain number of men in each company, to act occaſionally as light infantry, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that nothing can be more prudent or deſirable, than to ſeparate the active from the heavy or ſluggiſh; otherwiſe you may loſe, in many inſtances, the ſervices of both; becauſe the active may be of no uſe, being kept back by their ſluggiſh companions; and unleſs they are previouſly divided into ſeparate bodies, you cannot diſtinguiſh and ſeparate them when wanted.

In the laſt place, the four companies of battalion men, ſeeing themſelves, in point of numbers, equal to the flank companies, might eaſily be taught to conſider themſelves as in every reſpect on a footing with them; and that as much depended upon their ſteadineſs, as upon the ſtrength of the one or activity of the other.

When it is conſidered, that we have already corps of light dragoons in our ſervice, which admits the principle of ſeparating the active from the heavy part of an army; and alſo that the French have found, by experience, ſuch advantages from corps of light infantry, that in their ſervice, the eſtabliſhment of their chaſſeurs, or diſtinct corps of light infantry, amounts to no leſs a number than 37,000 men; it is impoſſible not to

ſee the neceſſity of having ſome counterpoiſe, or means of reſiſting ſo numerous, ſo active, and ſo formidable a body; more eſpecially, as the natives of Great Britain, if properly trained for that purpoſe, are peculiarly well qualified for active operations.

For the reaſons already explained, by way of diſtinction alſo, and from the neceſſity they may be under of uſing their ſwords, when they make an attack, and in various other caſes, it is thought that the grenadiers and light infantry ought to have ſwords, in addition to their preſent weapons.

This ſenſible Treatiſe concludes with the following important obſervation, viz. That if the Britiſh infantry were organized in the manner propoſed, it would be perfectly unneceſſary to purſue the puſillanimous and deſtructive ſyſtem of laying waſte the country, in the event of an invaſion; but that we might ſafely rely on the ſpirit, the valour, and the patriotiſm of a Britiſh army.

Among the multifarious plans, ſome of which have been publiſhed, and others privately ſubmitted to the conſideration of Government, the organization of a body of light troops ſeems to be moſt prominent, and from the nature of theſe kingdoms, particularly called for. In 1794, we took the liberty to propoſe an augmentation to the flank companies of militia regiments; and in order to bring about that general co-operation

of

of parts which is eſſentially requiſite in all military operations, an equalization of that eſtabliſhment was ſuggeſted, and ſtill continues to be urged. A diſtribution of the troops furniſhed by the Principality of Wales, into battalions, conſiſting of eight hundred men, diſtinguiſhed by firſt, ſecond, third, &c. of the North or South diſtrict, was particularly ſpecified, and has ſince been repeated, in our Comprehenſive View of the Interior of Corps. Bodies of flying artillery were likewiſe recommended, and have ſince been adopted. With regard to the conſolidation of ſmall corps, we ſhould humbly conceive there can only be one opinion, on the ground of ſervice; and it muſt be manifeſt to the moſt common obſerver, that, taken in an œconomical view, the propoſition is ſelf-convincing. It will, in all probability, fall to the lot of the Noble Perſonage who has ſo deſervedly obtained the confidence of the army, to melt away thoſe petty diſtinctions by which the ſervice is perpetually cramped, to draw a line between the principles of defence at home, and the unavoidable calls of duty abroad, and to infuſe that generous ſpirit of emulation into all ranks, without which the beſt exertions of individuals muſt prove abortive, and the largeſt expenditure of the public fruitleſs and unproductive.

N. B. For general attentions requiſite in light infantry manœuvres, ſee page 273 of the laſt edition of Rules

Rules and Regulations for the Formations, &c. of His Majeſty's Forces.

A more ſpecific detail of light infantry manœuvres was tranſlated from the German in 1798, under the title of Regulations for the Exerciſe of Riflemen and Light Infantry. This able work has the ſanction of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

CONCLUSION.

WE ſhall now conſider it a part of our duty to offer ſuch general remarks as may lead to the various points that appear moſt prominently defective in the Britiſh ſervice; leaving to the conſideration of abler men, that ſource of almoſt every defect in the executive line, the ſale and purchaſe of Commiſſions. The injury which the army receives from the Brevet rank of the Guards has more than once been noticed; nor

are

are any additional arguments wanted to prove its abſurdity with regard to the line. We are far from wiſhing to take away the leaſt honorary feather that ſerves to embelliſh royalty; but as ſincere well-wiſhers to a hearty co-operation of hand and heart throughout all ranks and degrees, we ſhould act contrary to thoſe genuine principles of correction by which we are emulous to eſtabliſh the character of the Regimental Companion, did we omit to ſay, that the Brevet rank of the Guards has often been detrimental on real ſervice, is always a cauſe of diſheartening jealouſy to the line, and has never, in our humble opinion, afforded one ſolid advantage. Theſe are truths which were exemplified during the whole of the American conteſt, and may be traced through all our military records from that period down to the preſent hour.

In addition to theſe general remarks it might be proved, that the brevet rank alluded to, is not only productive of the evils which have been partially detailed in one of the foregoing pages, but that the moſt efficient officers belonging to the Guards, may themſelves be injured by it on brigade ſervice. We will content ourſelves by ſuppoſing, that what happened in America, is to happen in Europe during the preſent war; that a large body of Britiſh troops with the battalions of the Guards on their right, ſhould be

diſtributed

diſtributed along a line of poſts with detached picquets on the right, left, and center. The right would neceſſarily be given to the Guards. If it be a captain's picquet, the brevet rank of the individual will of courſe prevent every major in the line from viſiting that quarter, as the perſon who commands it is his ſuperior officer. To be therefore in rule according to the adjutant general's roſter, that picquet muſt be entruſted to a lieutenant of the Guards, who would have the brevet rank of captain, whilſt the other picquets would be under the command of captains in the line. The only way to remedy this awkward claſhing between the field officer of the day belonging to the line, and the brevet officer commanding the picquet on the right, is to leave the latter to the ſubalterns of the Guards, on whom, of conſequence, much duty muſt unavoidably fall. This will account for ſerjeants of the Guards frequently relieving captains of the line, and for a variety of other irregular duties. Were we diſpoſed to be humourous, we might point out a method, how, in a few years, every major in the line could be ſtepped over by means of a brevet, by every lieutenant in the Guards. But we are far from wiſhing to add any thing ſo ludicrous to what we conceive to be a real detriment to the ſervice.

The fizing of the different battalions, particularly in

in the line—for we almoſt deſpair of ever ſeeing this object accompliſhed in the militia—is an object of too much importance to remain long unnoticed. It is, indeed, confidently ſaid, that his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief has an arrangement in contemplation, by which the Britiſh army will be divided into ſuch proportions as may not only give the means of ſhaping every component part, but of furniſhing likewiſe proviſional battalions to ſerve as nurſeries for the ſeveral brigades. The 1ſt Regiment, or the Royals, for inſtance, might be formed into three or four battalions; each battalion to conſiſt of 800 men, which would be a diſpoſable quota for any ſervice. The three firſt battalions would make a brigade of 2,400 men, and the fourth, or youngeſt battalion, might remain conſtantly at home to ſupply the caſualties of the others. Some perſons we know are advocates for decimals, but we humbly conceive, that eights would be more manageable. By thus equalizing and augmenting the different regiments, two eſſential objects muſt be obtained. The firſt would produce an aptitude for every ſpecies of ſervice, and the ſecond would afford openings for the half-pay, and eventually bring about that ſyſtem of œconomy with regard to officers, which is ſo ſtudiouſly attended to on the Continent. A company, for inſtance, ought never to conſiſt of leſs than 90, or 100 men;

men; each flank, particularly the light one, ſtanding invariably as high as 120 effective.

We underſtand from a quarter on the ſolidity of whoſe information we have every reaſon to depend, that the light dragoon regiments are to be augmented to nine hundred men, with an addition to the preſent eſtabliſhment per troop; one hundred well trained ſoldiers to be conſtantly left at home as a depot for the regular formation of young recruits. A perſon in exalted ſtation once remarked, that every regiment of light dragoons ought to have light field pieces, or flying artillery, attached to its flanks; and ſmall bodies of riflemen might be equally ſerviceable in picking off the enemy's artillerymen, before the cavalry advanced.

The want of ſharp ſhooters, or riflemen, was ſufficiently felt in Holland to render that ſpecies of warfare an object of ſerious attention in this country; and we cannot doubt, even for a moment, but that His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief (who muſt have perſonally witneſſed the havoc which was made among the battalions by the ſcattered fire of the enemy) will either recommend to his Majeſty the formation of ſeparate corps of that deſcription, or give directions that every light company in the Britiſh ſervice ſhould be conſtantly trained to the exerciſe of the rifle-gun. Several plans have already been ſubmitted

mitted for that purpoſe. Among thoſe that have reached the public, not one is to be found which has entered into the true ſpirit of deſultory warfare; nor have the writers ſufficiently pointed out the various ways by which bodies of ſharp-ſhooters might at all times be able to annoy an enemy, by covering a large extent of ground, without the leaſt danger of being ſurrounded or ſurprized. We need ſcarcely add, that what conſtitutes the merit of a regular tactician, would render a ſharp-ſhooter uſeleſs and unmanageable. It is in the recollection of the writer of theſe remarks, that at the commencement of the French Revolution, when the energy of the country was neceſſarily called forth in its moſt efficient points, bodies of young men were conſtantly aſſembled in the different municipalities, and at ſtated hours, they were individually practiſed at a mark. Rifle corps were formed of experienced markſmen; and almoſt every brigade and demi-brigade had a certain number attached to them on ſervice. With regard to the utility of ſuch a diſpoſable force, eſpecially in a country interſected as Great Britain is, it is ſo manifeſt, that every man the leaſt acquainted with the chicane or trick of war, muſt be an advocate for its adoption. It is not our intention to enter into the various plans which have been privately ſubmitted, or publicly ſuggeſted, for the eſtabliſhment of rifle-corps. We

know, that the want of them has been ſeverely felt on ſeveral occaſions during the preſent war, more than once in Ireland, and as often as we engaged or met the enemy in Holland: We likewiſe know, (and the concurrent opinion of ſome able and experienced officers corroborates our own ideas on the ſubject) that the plan which would have been reſorted to, to ſupply this deficiency, had we maintained our ground in the latter country, would not have anſwered; for this plain reaſon, that the light companies of the Guards, or thoſe belonging to other regiments, are as ignorant of this ſpecies of warfare, as a regular bred grenadier would prove in the exerciſe of flying-artillery. What excites our aſtoniſhment the more (in the general avowal of the neceſſity that exiſts for troops of this deſcription) is the total diſregard which appears to remedy theſe defects in future. If the raiſing of the propoſed corps ſhould be conſidered in the light of a burthenſome augmentation to the Britiſh army, thoſe means might aſſuredly be adopted by which a certain proportion of each battalion ſhould be trained, diſciplined, and exerciſed with the rifle. As far as mere appearance goes, this principle ſeems to be attended to in one of our militia corps. There are two companies, conſiſting of men who are called ſharp-ſhooters, attached to the North York. Their dreſs is certainly calculated to correſpond with the ſtratagems and ſubtleties

tleties of partial warfare, being of a bottle green colour, made compact and ſuitable to every purpoſe of activity; but here their excellence ends. The men themſelves are not ſelected from the body of the regiment, either on account of their youth, or becauſe they have been practically known to be expert, vigilant, and ſteady markſmen. Days of trial have never been given for the purpoſe of ſeparating the awkward from the able ſoldier, nor of practiſing detached bodies of the battalion, in order to diſcover fit and proper perſons for ſuch a corps. We cannot abandon this ſubject (with which we have unqueſtionably had frequent opportunities to be familiarly acquainted) without pointing out a direct contradiction to the very intent of every other part of the accoutrements and dreſs. This contradiction is flagrantly conſpicuous in the cap; which, inſtead of ſerving as a mere covering for the head, exhibits on the front a broad piece of ſhining braſs, as an attractive butt for every oppoſing rifleman to aim at. On this circumſtance being mentioned to the gentleman under whoſe immediate direction the companies in queſtion were clothed and accoutred; it was curiouſly accounted for by briefly obſerving, that when the ſharp-ſhooters ſhould be engaged, they would have nothing to do but to turn their caps. Unfortunately, for the juſtneſs of the remark, it was

forgotten, that as ſharp-ſhooters are ſeldom ſtationary, but frequently retreat, advance, and change ground in the moſt deſultory manner, the back part of the head would run as much riſk as the front did; unleſs we give every man of that deſcription credit for ſufficient preſence of mind to accommodate the ſhiftings of his cap to the various motions of his body.

In touching thus ſlightly upon the ſubject of clothing and accoutrements, we cannot omit remarking, that an alteration is loudly called for, upon more grounds than one. In the regimental belts of the Britiſh army, brown-tanned or black leather belts ought certainly to ſuperſede the mere ſhew that is to be found in white ones; eſpecially ſince it is acknowledged by every medical man, that there may be occaſions when a ſoldier's health would be conſiderably expoſed, by his being ſuddenly obliged to march under a vertical ſun, with two wet pipe-clayed pieces of leather ſmoking acroſs his cheſt. This is an obſervation by no means confined to poſſible, but within the frequent occurrence of probable caſes. The remedy is as eaſy as the ſuggeſtion is well founded and correct.

We have already had occaſion to propoſe a change in regimental pouches, and to obſerve, that ſomething might be invented to prevent rain, or any ſpecies of moiſture from getting to the powder. In addition

addition to thoſe ſuggeſtions, we can ſafely ſubmit to the conſideration of the commander in chief, whether upon the principle of œconomy only, it would not be of advantage to the army, to ſupply every ſoldier on ſervice with a ſmall tin tube, ſuch as the Heſſians and Brunſwickers had in the American war? this tube might be conveniently placed between the center row of cartridges, to be readily graſped, and would always contain a ſufficient quantity of powder for priming in wet weather. We will ſuppoſe, for inſtance, that during the inclement ſeaſon which our troops experienced in Holland, it had been judged wiſe to halt the different battalions on their approach to the immediate ſcene of action, and in order to be ſure of an effectual diſcharge of muſquetry, the commiſſioned officers had been directed to make their men freſh prime; as many thouſand cartridges muſt have been broken and probably rendered uſeleſs, as there were men to be engaged. So that independently of the ſecurity which would be produced by the certainty of a dry priming, a conſiderable ſaving muſt be made. This obſervation naturally leads us to recommend, that a ſide-guard made of good tempered ſteel or iron ſhould be attached to the outſide of the pans of our muſquets. Every muſquet in the Pruſſian ſervice is ſo fenced. The advantage is two-fold. Firſt, it would protect the pan from

the inſinuation of the moiſt vapour through the ſide crevice; and ſecondly, the crude or coarſe grains of powder, which invariably fly into the face of every right-hand man, from the diſcharge of the muſquet on his left, would be repelled by it. The new invented carbine, by Mr. Sadler, is protected in this manner.

We need ſcarcely add, that ſoldiers ſeldom wink at the flaſh or report of their own pieces, but almoſt always on account of the inconvenience (petty as it is) which ariſes from the circumſtances here mentioned, and which has not been thought beneath the notice of Pruſſian tacticians.

Should this addition be made to the Britiſh muſquet, it would be neceſſary to alter the prickers, which muſt turn at right-angles, inſtead of being ſtrait.

Another object, well worth the attention of the illuſtrious character that is at the head of the Britiſh army, is a new mode of firing, which might be adopted by the different battalions when they advance in line and prepare to charge bayonets. The troops ought to be inſtructed how to load and fire without halting. The impreſſion which might be made upon the impoſing enemy, by a rapid movement forward under the cover of a continual ſmoke, from the diſcharge of muſquetry, and the occaſional execution which ſuch a diſcharge muſt neceſſarily

make

make, would add conſiderably to that ultimate ſucceſs which almoſt always attends the Britiſh bayonet. Had this mode been practiſed, when the 79th and 92d regiments advanced ſo gallantly againſt the French, who were ſtationed among the ſurrounding ſand-hills on the 2d of October, near Schoredamm, is is more than probable, that the enemy would have abandoned their poſition earlier, and many of thoſe brave fellows eſcaped the murderous fire which was inceſſantly poured upon them before they could get into cloſe action.

We cannot on this occaſion help lamenting, that when ſuch a conſiderable force was drafted out of the militia into the line, as appears by the returns of the 4th, 9th, and other regiments, which were ſelected for the purpoſe of acting offenſively in Holland, no regard ſhould have been paid to the principal means of rendering that force thoroughly efficient. Officers were appointed to the moſt reſponſible ſtations, who had never exerciſed a battalion even upon Barham Down; and many did, or affected to do, the duties of field officers, who had never fired even a militia platoon. Theſe are facts which cannot be diſputed, and to which we muſt add the corroborating teſtimony of ſome brave experienced men, that were witneſſes to the calamities they engendered. It certainly will not be thought a ſufficient compenſation

ſation for the want of technical knowledge, to have it ſaid, that many of the perſons alluded to, behaved gallantly in the field, and gave proofs of their devotion to arms, by ſhedding their blood without a murmur or complaint. On a ſimilar ground, every Britiſh grenadier might be entitled to command? nor was this the only misfortune which attended theſe precipitate appointments.

Another evil, equally deplorable in its effects, and too fatally interwoven with the nature of our ſervice, was manifeſted in the different engagements that took place. Whole battalions were ſent into action under the immediate command of officers, who neither knew the men they had to manage, nor were ſufficiently known to them to inſpire confidence and zeal. Hence, that intemperate ardour with which many advanced againſt the enemy, and the conſequent want of power in the officers, whoſe perſons the ſoldiers ſcarcely knew, and with the ſound of whoſe voices they could not be familiarly acquainted. Theſe obſervations, which are founded on facts, muſt ſhew the neceſſity of introducing into our military ſyſtem, ſuch rules and regulations as will effectually prevent the introduction of *nominal* officers into reſponſible ſituations, when the fate of hundreds may depend upon the immediate exerciſe of their talents. The deplorable effects of that ſyſtem of bargain and ſale, which made

made ſuch rapid inroads upon merit and long ſervice, may be traced in every brevet that comes out; nor can we point out any other remedy to an evil ſo deeply rooted, than to make a certain number of years during which the officer ſhall have been upon actual ſervice, equal to the mere date of a commiſſion. In confirmation of the propriety of this opinion, we appeal to thoſe officers in the royal artillery, who have been omitted in the laſt brevet, becauſe they were not captains in 1792, although it can be proved, that whilſt they were fighting the battles of their country in Flanders, and had fought them in America upwards of twenty years ago, ſcores of ſchool-boys roſe to be captains and field officers within the rapid period of two or three gazettes.*

With regard to the preſcribed periods of intermediate ſtanding in the army, before promotion can take place, we would propoſe, with ſubmiſſion to the ſuperior judgment of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, that *one* year of *actual* ſervice ſhould be equal to two years of mere exiſtence in the Army Liſt for every ſubaltern, and proportionably for the rank of field officer. We mean by actual ſervice, that an officer ſhould have been one campaign

* That we may not be thought incorrect in our aſſertion, with regard to men who have ſeen ſervice, we

paign with his regiment during that period, and ſhould have faced the enemy. His behaviour and gallantry will, of courſe, be taken into conſideration.

We ſhall now conclude by briefly noticing, that a military ſchool has lately been eſtabliſhed under the immediate patronage of the Duke of York. It is at High Wycombe, in the County of Buckinghamſhire, and the expences attending the building, &c. are to be at the charge of the public. This inſtitution was originally confined to the reception of thirty young officers, who were each, to pay twenty pounds into the hands of Meſſrs. Cox and Greenwood, Agents, in Craig's Court, and were to provide themſelves with military books and inſtruments.

Candidates for admiſſion muſt be thoroughly grounded in the diſcipline and manœuvres of the particular ſervice to which they belong. They ſhould underſtand the firſt principles of geometry; to which if they ſhould unite the advantage of having been upon actual ſervice, there is every reaſon

we owe it to the Royal artillery to ſtate, that on the 9th of July, 1778, twenty-eight officers on that eſtabliſhment paſſed their examination, and were made captains in 1793. Thirteen out of that number are ſtill alive; yet notwithſtanding twenty-one years of ſervice, they could not be taken into the laſt brevet.

to believe, that from General Jarry's * inſtructions, they will be enabled to make a rapid progreſs in the attainment of military knowledge.

According to a printed paper, ſigned, November the 10th, 1799, by General Jarry, and dated from High Wycombe, the following are ſome of the leading points which are attended to in the military inſtructions that are given at that place.

As the advantages which a general may derive from plans of country are manifold, provided they are obtained in time, it has been ſenſibly obſerved, that what one man would be able to do in eight or ten days, eight or ten men in concert, would effect in one day; by fixing upon an eſtabliſhed ſign to expreſs the features of the ground, which it is neceſſary to reconnoitre in order to regulate and determine the ſeveral parts of a poſition.

The practical part of the inſtructions given at High Wycombe, are calculated for theſe purpoſes.

Another branch of inſtruction conſiſts in the choice of the poſition of batteries and entrenchments, by which every part of a camp may be protected and defended, together with the theory adapted to every caſe, in which field fortification can be employed.

* General Jarry was formerly at the head of the Ecole Militaire at Berlin.

Another

Another ſection treats of the regulations, which concern the meaſurement and tracing out of camps, and the attentions and precautions relative to every part of caſtrametation.

The next ſection treats of camp out-duties, and of the grand guards of armies.

Theſe theories are enforced and exemplified by different applications made upon the ſpot; by poſitions taken in the environs of Wycombe; and by making imaginary marches from one camp to another.

All the orders relative to theſe different duties, are given and explained in the ſame manner as if they were actually to be carried into execution.

Whatever concerns the rules, the combinations and precautions relative to the march of armies, either advancing or retreating, will be given next ſpring.

It is propoſed hereafter, to add to the above inſtructions, the method of foraging, and of covering foraging parties, of eſcorting convoys, the conduct to be purſued by detachments charged with commiſſions relative to war, as well as the meaſures and diſpoſitions for winter quarters.

In order for an officer to be admitted, with any advantage to himſelf, to the practical inſtructions at Wycombe, he ought to have ſome knowledge of geometry and trigonometry; it is requiſite, that he

ſhould

ſhould be able to draw, in ſome manner, the plan of a country; that he ſhould be acquainted with the elements of the fortification of towns, and of the war of ſieges; that he ſhould have the neceſſary ideas of artillery, upon the throwing of ſhells, the calibre and range of cannon; their weight, and that of their carriages; the manner of ſerving them; and the number of men, which this ſervice requires both in battery and in the field.

It is equally neceſſary for an officer to have been previouſly inſtructed in whatever is adopted in his country with regard to the fortification of towns, and the ſervice of artillery; inaſmuch as thoſe things, while we admit ſome common and general principles, are not, on that account, the leſs liable to great diverſity in the particular ſyſtems of fortification and artillery adopted by each nation.

Whatever can be learnt by Elementary Treatiſes, the theory of which does not require the aid of practice in order to be thoroughly underſtood, does not come under the head of inſtructions given at Wycombe.

Such are the outlines of the firſt attempt that has been made in this country to eſtabliſh a regular ſchool for military information.

The attempt itſelf is of too laudable a nature to admit of invidious comments on what has already reached the public, with reſpect to the inſtitution.

It is impoſſible, however, not to remark, that unleſs the ſame ſpirit of improvement, which appears to be the leading principle at High-Wycombe, be extended to every regiment in the ſervice, almoſt the whole of the enſuing century will be exhauſted before the effect can be generally felt. With regard to the ſtaff, (which we are ſorry to ſee called *etat-major*, ſince our own language ſufficiently points out the meaning of the term) that unqueſtionably is an object of too much importance in the preſent juncture of affairs, to be any longer left to the caſual recommendation of intereſt, or connexion. Brigade majors and aids-de-camp, ſhould be thoroughly grounded, not only in the elementary parts, but in all the practical exigencies of their profeſſion. On this account we cannot help expreſſing our ſurprize, that the only body of men who muſt have paſſed a regular examination with reſpect to their own duties at leaſt, and who might eaſily acquire the leſs difficult ſcience of cavalry and infantry manœuvres, ſhould be invariably omitted in the ſelection of aids-de-camp. We need ſcarcely explain, that few men belonging to the military profeſſion have greater claims to attention, than thoſe poſſeſs who are tried in almoſt every branch, and muſt be perfect in the means of acquiring a knowledge of country. Artillery officers muſt, in fact, have learnt

not

not only all the theoretical, but almoſt all the practical parts of the propoſed education at High Wycombe.

We ſhall now conclude by obſerving, that after all which can be ſaid or done in favour of a military eſtabliſhment in Great Britain, its moſt perfect ſtate will never be equal to that of France, Germany, or Pruſſia. Land forces, in fact, are not the natural growth of theſe iſlands. Naval ſtrength, like our native oak, is congenial to the ſoil, adapted to the diſpoſition, and conſonant to the genuine principles of the conſtitution. Nevertheleſs, it muſt be acknowledged, that the queſtion here, is not, whether armies are equally neceſſary for every ſtate, but whether, when a ſtate has an army, it ought not to be trained ſo as to be upon a par with thoſe of other nations with whom it may have to contend? If we allow the premiſes, which we are diſpoſed to do (becauſe it is not our intention to enter into the political propriety or impropriety of ſuch an attempt) the concluſion is evident; and when we conſider, that the preſent effective force of Great Britain amounts to the following correct ſtatement, we will not heſitate to ſay, that whilſt ſuch an army does exiſt, too much attention cannot be paid to its military formation and interior arrangement. We have put our ſhoulders to the wheel.

Efiective

Effective Land Forces of Great Britain, in January 1800.

CAVALRY.

	Rank and File.
Great Britain and Abroad -	23,174
Ireland - - - - -	5,348
Eaſt Indies - - - -	15,078
Total Cavalry - - -	43,600

INFANTRY.

	Rank and File.
Great Britain and Abroad -	70,224
Ireland - - - - -	19,751
Under Orders for Ireland - -	7,166
Eaſt Indies, and on Paſſage -	13,126
Total Infantry - -	110,267
General Total - -	153,867

Recapitulation

Recapitulation of the General Returns to be made to the War-Office Department, &c. &c.

By Section the XVIII. *&c. &c. &c.*

RETURNS of the Staff, or half yearly returns, on the 24th of June, and the 24th of December following.

Monthly returns of the regular cavalry and infantry, fencible cavalry and infantry, militia &c. on the 1ſt of each month.

Returns from the Btitiſh troops on foreign ſervice, on the 1ſt of each month.

From the volunteers, on the 1ſt of each month only.

The return of officers, on the 14th of each month.

Weekly ſtates from the militia, on Monday; from the regular and fencible cavalry and infantry, on Friday.

Embarkation and diſembarkation returns from the troops, to and from foreign ſervice.

General weekly ſtates of recruiting parties, and of recruits belonging to regiments ſerving abroad, and of the remains of draughtable and reduced regiments at Chatham, every Monday.

Monthly return of the foot guards and marching regiments of foot in South Britain, 1ſt of each month.

Invalids monthly return on the 1ſt of each month.

From all the troops in the pay of Great Britain, a return of caſualties every ſix months.

Return of priſoners in the Savoy, 1ſt of each month.

By Section xviii. of the Articles of War, it is ordained, that all commiſſions and leaves of abſence granted by the king, or by any of the generals, having authority from the king, ſhall be entered in the books of the ſecretary at war, otherwiſe they will not be allowed of at the muſters.

This regulation operates equally with regard to the commiſſary general of muſters, with whom all commiſſions and leaves of abſence muſt be entered.

Regular returns are likewiſe to be made of all the forces in the kingdom of Ireland, to the chief governor or governor thereof, as alſo of the forces in North Britain to the officer there commanding in chief, which returns are from time to time to be tranſmitted to the king, through the commander in chief and the ſecretary at war.

The reſpective governors or commanders reſiding in

in the garriſon of Gibraltar, or elſewhere, in any of the Britiſh poſſeſſions abroad, are by all convenient opportunities to tranſmit ſimilar documents to the ſecretary at war.

MONTHLY RETURN *of the Number of Effectives*
Alterations since last Return in each Regiment on

Stations.	Cavalry. Regiments	*Effectives Rank and File.* Men.	*Effectives Rank and File.* Horses.	*Non Effectives Rank and File.* Men.	*Non Effectives Rank and File.* Horses.	*Alterations since last Return.* MEN. Inlisted.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	HORSE Recruited.	Dead.	
										Recrui not joined		

ves and Non-Effectives Rank and File, and of the on the British Eſtabliſhment.

e laſt												
ORSES			Recruits not joined.	Stations.	Regiments.	Effectives Rank and File.	Non-Effectives Rank and File.	*Alterations ſince laſt Return.*				
Dead.	Caſt.							Inliſted	Dead.	Diſcharged.	Deſerted.	
				Total on foreign Stations.								

ecruits not ined.

ABSTRACT.

	Effectives Rank and File.		*Non-Eff. Rank and File.*	
	Men.	Horſes.	Men.	Horſes.
Cavalry { in England. in Scotland.				
Foot Guards.				
Infantry { in England. in Scotland.				
Invalids.				
Battalions on H. Service.				
Total.				

Form of Return to be tranſmitted to the Commander in C
of Infantry in His Majeſty's Service, when it ſhall be

Eſtabliſhment of the Regiment.			When completed in Arms to the Eſtabliſhment; and when, or to what Extent the Regiment has been ſupplied.	Effective Strength of the Regt.			Number of Arm and thei		
Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File		Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	State of the Arms.	Pikes.	Fuſils.
							Good -		
							Repairable		
							Bad -		

Head Quarters,
Day of

der in Chief, by the Colonels or Officers commanding Regiments ſhall be neceſſary to make Application for a freſh Supply of Arms.

r of Arms in Poſſeſſion, and their State.								Number of Arms required.							Cauſes of the Deficiencies.
	Pikes.	Fuſils.	Bayonets.	Firelocks.	Bayonets.	Drums.	Drummers Hangers.	Pikes.	Fuſils.	Bayonets.	Firelocks.	Bayonets.	Drums.	Drummers Hangers.	Whether loſt upon Service, or by Deſerters; worn out by Length of Service or damaged, or deemed unfit for Service, by Cauſes which are to be ſpecified.

Regulations to be obſerved in applying for, and procuring Deliveries of ſmall Arms, for the Regiments and Corps in his Majeſty's Service.

1ſt. ALL applications for arms, for any regiments or corps in his Majeſty's ſervice, ſhall be made according to the form hereunto annexed, and ſhall be addreſſed in the firſt inſtance to the commander in chief, who, (except when the demands are made for augmentations to regiments) will call upon the ordnance for ſuch information reſpecting former ſupplies of arms, that may have been delivered to thoſe regiments, as will enable him to judge whether the deficiencies which the demands tranſmitted are intended to make good, have been owing to want of care of the arms, or to the length of the period in which they have been in uſe, or to any unavoidable accidents in the courſe of ſervice.

2d. The demand being approved by the commander in chief, will be tranſmitted to the ſecretary at war, that his Majeſty's warrant may be obtained as the authority to the ordnance in making the delivery of the arms.

3d. In order to prevent the heavy contingent charges which are now made for the package, and warehouſe room of arms, and alſo to put an end to the accumulation of ſuch articles in the ſtore-houſes belonging to private individuals; the ſervice of packing and diſpatching arms to the ſtations of the regiments for which they are deſigned, will in lieu of being conducted by the agents or packers as heretofore, be undertaken, and performed by the board of ordnance, except in regard to the procuring of freight, which is to be done by the agents, as heretofore.

4th. When his Majeſty's warrant authorizing any ſupplies of arms, ſhall have been obtained and tranſmitted to the ordnance, the delivery of them is not to take place, until the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment ſhall ſignify to the board, either in writing, or through his agent, whether he is deſirous of receiving the whole number ſpecified in the warrant immediately, or what proportion of them, and at what time, alſo the place to which he wiſhes them to be conveyed. If the regiment is not in Great Britain, the colonel or agent will ſignify to the board, the name of the ſhip in which freight for the arms has been engaged, and the port at which ſhe is to receive her cargo.

5th. The above regulations apply, not only to his

his Majeſty's regular forces, but alſo to the embodied militia, fencibles, and embodied proviſional cavalry.

Given at the War-Office, this 1ſt day of May, 1799, by his Majeſty's command.

W. WINDHAM.

Return of Ammunition in the Store of *Troo*

pany 18

	Quantity of Powder.	No. of Muſquet Balls.	No. of Piſtol Balls.	No. of Muſquet Ball Cartridges.	No. of Piſtol Ball Cartridges.	No. of Muſquet Flints.	No. of Piſtol Flints.

Quarte

Troop or Com-

Flints.	No. of Pistol Flints.	No. of Blank Cartridges for Exercise.

. Quarter Master.

Form of a Certificate for Ammunition, to be addressed to the Right Hon. the Board of Ordnance, whenever a Supply of Ammunition is wanted, signed by the Officer commanding.

These are to certify to the Right Honourable the Board of Ordnance, that the last Supply of Ammunition received for the use of the Regiment of under the Command of is nearly expended in the Duty and Exercise of the said Regiment.

commanding

To the Rt. Hon.
the Board of Ordnance,
Ordnance Office,
London.

N. B. This is sent to the Agents, who deliver it to the War Office, whenever Ammunition is wanted.

	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.

Prisoners' Names.	Regiment.	Troop or Company.	By wh confin
		Captain Captain Captain	

Officers Room.	One bed, one pillow, one pair of blank pair of sheets, one table, two chairs, on hand bason, one hand towel, one candlesti pair of tongs, one poker, one fire-shovel, o brush, one pane of the window broke, an more, *as the case may be*, cracked.
Guard Room.	One table, three forms, one sentry box, shovel, one poker, one pair of tongs, th of handcuffs complete, the key of the gua door lost, or missing.

Regiment of *Parole,* 17

Serjeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Sentries. By Day.	Sentries. By Night.

By whom confined.	CRIMES.	Number of Days confined.	Tried.	Sentence. Minutes on the Picket.	Sentence. Lashes.	Inflicted. Minutes on the Picket.	Inflicted. Lashes.	Released.
	For being drunk, and neglecting ſtable or other duty.							

of blankets, one
chairs, one waſh-
e candleſtick, one
-ſhovel, one hand
broke, and two or

ntry box, one fire
tongs, three pair
f the guard-room

Remarks

Signed,

Captain.

(COPY.)

HORSE GUARDS, JANUARY 25th, 1797.

SIR,

I Have it in command from Field Marſhal the Duke of York, to tranſmit to you the incloſed Form for a Return of the Quarters of each Regiment, and to ſignify to you His Royal Highneſs's pleaſure, that you cauſe it to be inſerted in the Standing Orders of the Regiment under your command; in order that a Return exactly ſimilar to the Copy, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Quarter Maſter General, (under cover to the Secretary at War) on the 1ſt day of December, and the 1ſt of May of every year (unleſs the regiment ſhould be on its march on thoſe days) and likewiſe as often as the regiment may come into any new quarters.

You are enjoined to make the moſt minute enquiries relative to the quarters for men, and ſtabling for horſes, as well in the adjacent places as in the chief quarters. In the column of Remarks you will notice the general ſtate of accommodation for both; and expreſs the condition of the roads leading from the chief quarters of the regiment to their ſeveral enlargements.

You will make mention of any duties or guards which the regiment may be ordered to furniſh (excluſive of uſual regimental ones) ſtating the number of officers and men employed on them.

You will mention the medium market price of hay per ton, oats per buſhel, beef and mutton per lb. You will alſo mention any other circumſtances of information relative to the Quarters of the Regiment, which you may deem neceſſary to ſubmit to his Royal Highneſs's information.

Although the month of December is paſt, you will make your firſt return as ſoon as you can after the receipt of this order.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

WM. FAWCETT,

A. G.

Colonel
or Officer commanding
the Regiment of

Half

Half Yearly Return of the preſent Quarters of the ——— Regiment of ———,
are either now occupied, or may be occupied, in aid of the others; together wit
the uſual Mode for any length of Time, as for a ſhorter Space upon an Emergen

Troops or Companies.	Chief Towns now quartered in.	Adjacent places with which the Chief quarters are or may be enlarged.	Numbers now quartered.		Numbers which may be quartered in the uſual mode		Nu ma on cy
			Men.	Horſes.	Men.	Horſes.	M
2	Northallerton,		178	170	250	190	
	H. Q. of the	Smeaton -	—	—	30	16	
	Regiment.	Brampton	10	—	20	9	
		Romanby	—	—	10	—	
2	Darlington		150	168	220	200	
		Eaſton -	12	8	25	20	
		Adſham -	—	—	20	15	
		Northſtreet	—	—	20	16	
1	Richmond						
1	Broughbridge						

*** The Return of each Regiment to be exactly the ſize of *a Model ſent from* ſtances that relate to Horſes. This Return to be ſent to the Quarter Maſter G 1ſt of May, of each Year. N. B. The intention of aſcertaining the ſize of the N of the whole Army may be bound up in one book.

——, *expreſſing the ſeveral principal Quarters, and alſo ſuch adjacent Places as ether with the greateſt Number which could be accommodated in thoſe Places, as well in Emergency.* 1797.

ich ered ode	Numbers which may be quartered on an emergency.		From reſpective Chief Quarters.	REMARKS.
rſes.	Men.	Horſes.		
90	400	300		The Routes leading from Northallerton to Smeaton, Brampton, and Romanby, are ſufficiently good, and paſſable for Horſes and Carriages. The Men and Horſes are well accommodated. Regimental Guards only are mounted. Hay—— per ton. Oats —— per buſhel. Beef —— per lb. Mutton —— per lb.
16	50	25	7½	
9	30	18	2	
—	18	8	1	
00	300	290		
20	40	30	2¼	
15	30	20	2	
16	35	30	5	

ent from the War Office. The Infantry Regiments will omit the Column and Circum- laſter General (under cover to the Secretary at War) on the 1ſt of December, and of the Model and the breadth of the blank Margin, is that the Half Yearly Returns

Return of the March of the —— Diviſion of the —— Re

Bagshot to Exeter.

Marching Days.	Towns and adjacent Villages, with the Numbers therein quartered on the March.			Numbers eac place can con tain.	
	Quarters.	Men.	Horſes.	Men.	Horſe
Nov. 18th	Baſingſtoke	140	150	300	200
19th	Andover	126	134	250	200
	Whitchurch	60	32	100	66
20th	Saliſbury –	106	134	600	420
	Fiſherton -	46	20	70	3
	Harnham -	16	4	25	1
	Milford -	24	8	32	1
	Wilton -	—	—	80	6
22d.	Shaftſbury	140	150	300	25
	Erlingham	30	10	40	2
	E. Stower -	12	6	20	1
	Ludwell -	—	—	15	
	Cann -	—	—	6	

N. B. The Return of each Regiment to be exactly the
Diviſions of a Regiment follow on the ſame Route, one
ferent Routes, a Return of each ſeparate Route is neceſſa
circumſtances that relate to Horſes. The intention in aſ
that the Returns of the whole Army may be bound up in
General immediately after the arrival of the Regiment in

—— *Regiment of* —— *consisting of* { —— *Troops* / —— *Companies* } *from*

1797.

bers each can con- Horses.	Miles from chief Towns.	General Remarks.
200		
200		
66		
420		From Andover to Salisbury is 18miles, good
35	1	gravelly road, about 30 feet broad. A mile be-
10	1	fore Salisbury crofs the Bourn River by a good
16	2	Bridge. For the firſt ten miles the country is in
60	3	general open, the remainder cloſe; the whole
		tolerably level, and the march performed in
		five hours.
250		
25		
12		
8		
4		

ctly the ſize of *a Model ſent from the War Office.* Where the whole te, one Return will be ſufficient, but where Diviſions take dif- s neceſſary. The Infantry Regiments will omit the column and on in aſcertaining the ſize of the Model and the blank Margin, is d up in one book. This Return to be ſent to the Quarter Maſter nent in any new Quarter, and under cover to the Secretary at War.

(COPY.)

HORSE GUARDS, JANUARY 30th, 1797.

SIR,

I Have it in command from Field Marſhal the Duke of York, to tranſmit to you the incloſed Form of a Return of Quarters on a March, and to ſignify to you His Royal Highneſs's pleaſure, that you cauſe it to be inſerted in the Standing Orders of the Regiment under your command; and that a Return exactly ſimilar to the Copy ſhall be tranſmitted to the Quarter Maſter General (under cover to the Secretary at War) immediately after the cloſe of every march the regiment may hereafter perform in Great Britain.

Under the head of General Remarks, His Royal Highneſs directs, that you ſtate, as accurately as circumſtances will admit, the nature and diſtance of the roads on which you march from one quarter to another, whether turnpike or not, good or bad, gravelly, ſtoney, or clayey, their general breadth, what conſiderable waters you croſs, whether by good bridges, fords, or ferries; whether ſuch waters are deemed paſſable at all ſeaſons; if not, by what circuitous route

route or routes ſuch difficulty is to be avoided:—Whether the country through which you paſs is in general open or encloſed, level or hilly, and the time you take in performing the march. You will alſo ſtate any further circumſtances of information which you may deem neceſſary to ſubmit to his Royal Highneſs's obſervation.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

WM. FAWCETT,

A. G.

Colonel
or Officer commanding
the *Regiment of*

Return

Return of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of

BRIGADES.	REGIMENTS.	Offi					
		Commissio					
		Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.		Total

General and Staff Officers.	Officers Present.			
	Commis.		Staff.	

	Officers Present.															Rank & F			
	Commissioned				Staff.														
	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Capt. & Capt. Lt.	1st. and 2d. Lieut.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Commis. of Horse.	Com. & C. of stores	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mate.	Serjeants Present.	Corp. & Bomb. Present.	Drummers Present.	Present fit for duty	Sick in Camp.	Sick in Hospitals.	On com. gron duty
Total																			

and of

Officers Present.								Effective Rank and File.									Wanting to complete.		
Commissioned.					Staff.				Men.					Horses.					
Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornet or Ensigns.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Mates.	Serjeants Present.	Trumpeters or Drummers	Present fit for duty	Sick in Camp.	Sick in Hospitals.	On com. or on duty	Recruiting.	On Furlough.	Total.	Present fit for duty	Sick or Lame.	On com. or on duty	Total.	Serjeants.	Trump. or Drum.	Rank and File.	Horses.

Corps of Royal Horse Artillery.

Present.																										
Staff.					Rank and File.						Field Artillery.												Horses.			

Park of Artillery.

Rank & File.					Guns.						Shot.				Powder Cartridges.											
Present fit for duty	Sick in Camp.	Sick in Hospitals.	On com. or on duty	Total.	Waggon Drivers.	Twelve pounders.	Six Pounders.	Three Pounders.	1lb. Amusettes.	Howitzers.	Twelve Pound.	Six Pound.	Three Pound.	One Pound.	Shot.	Shells.	For Howitzers.	Twelve Pounder.	Six Pounder.	Three Pounder.	One Pounder.	Howitzer.	Musquet.	Carbine.	Pistol.	Artillery Waggons.	Forage Carts.	For Ar. Waggons	For Guns.	Horses

Return of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of

HEAD QUARTERS OF REGIMENTS,	REGIMENTS.	Comm		
		Colonels.	Lt. Colonel.	Majors.
	Total			

General Officers with their Stations.

Absent Officers.

Names and Rank.	Since what Time.	By whose Leave.	For what Time.

mand of the

Officers Present.											Effective Rank and File.								Wanting to Complete.				Alterations since last Return.					
Commissioned.						Staff.							Men.				Horses.											
Colonels.	Lt. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Corn. or Enf.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Qr. Masters.	Surgeons.	Surgeons Mates.	Serjeants Present.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Present fit for duty	Sick.	On Command.	Recruiting.	On Furlough.	Total.	Present fit for duty	Sick or Lame.	On Command.	Total.	Serjeants.	Trump. or Drum.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Inlisted or Joined.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Promoted.	Recruits not joined

Time.

Officers on Duty, and what Duty.

Distribution of Absent Non-commis. Officers and Drum.

Corps.	On Com.			Recruits.			Sick.			On Furl.		
	Qr. master of Ca.	Serjeants.	Trump. or Drum	Qr. master of Ca.	Serjeants.	Trump. or Drum	Qr. master of Ca.	Serjeants.	Trump. or Drum	Qr. master of Ca.	Serjeants.	Trump. or Drum
Total												

Vacant Commissions, and by what means.

Field Return of the *Regiment of* *comm*

Officers present					Serjeants.				Drummers.				Present.					
Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enfigns.	Staff.	Under Arms.	Muſic.	Duty.	Sick.	Under Arms.	Muſic.	Duty.	Sick.	Under Arms.	Attached to Bn Guns.	Muſic.	Pioneers.	On Duty	

On Duty.

Detail of Duties.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenant.	Enfigns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Names and Rank.
On Guard.									
On Command.									
At Regimental Work									
On Fatigue									
Orderly									

commanded by

Rank and File.

nt.		Absent.											Artillery		
Music.	Pioneers.	On Duty	Sick.	On Furlough.	Recruits.	Confined.	Batmen.	With Leave.	Without Leave.	Effective.	Wanting.	Establishment.	Gunners.	Horses.	Guns.

Absent Officers.

d Rank.	By whose Leave.	To what Time.

Return of Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition in Possession of the

	Serviceable.																		
	Arms.			Accoutrements.											Amm				
	Pikes or Fusils.	Firelocks.	Bayonets.	Drums or Fifes.	Scabbards.	Pouches.	Pouch Belts.	Bayonet Belts.	Magazines.	Slings.	Axes.	Pioneers Tools. Saws.	Spades.	Cartridges. Ball.	Blank.	Barrels			
In Use - - - - - - - - -																			
In Store - - - - - - - - -																			
Total																			

REMA

Regiment of

							Repairable.										Unſerviceable.																
	Ammunition.						Arms.			Accoutrements.							Arms.			Accoutrements.										Ammunition			
	Cartridges.		Looſe Powder.											Pioneers Tools.													Pioneers Tools.			Cartridges.		Looſe Powder.	
	Ball.	Blank.	Barrels.	Pounds.	Looſe Balls.	Flints.	Pikes or Fuſils.	Firelocks.	Bayonets.	Drummers or Fifers.	Pouches and Belts.	Bayonet Belts and Scab^{bds}.	Magazines.	Axes.	Saws.	Spades.	Pikes or Fuſils.	Firelocks.	Bayonets.	Drummers and Fifers.	Scabbards.	Pouches.	Pouch Belts.	Bayonet Belts.	Magazines.	Slings.	Axes.	Spades.	Saws.	Ball.	Blank.	Barrels.	Pounds.

REMARKS.

Circular Letter to General Officers employed on the Staff, &c.

BY an order iſſued on the 13th of December, 1798, from the adjutant general's office, it is directed, that hereafter, every general officer employed on the ſtaff, ſhall as ſoon as he can conveniently after the 1ſt day of March, and the 1ſt day of September in each year, make a report of what has fallen within his obſervations, relative to the merit and capacity of the ſeveral officers in the command of regiments, in the courſe of the preceding half year, addreſſing his letters to the general commanding in the diſtrict, by whom they will be forwarded to the adjutant general, together with any obſervations he may judge it expedient to add for his Royal Highneſs's further information. In the letters each general is required in the firſt inſtance, to ſpecify the actual effective ſtrength, and the eſtabliſhment of the different corps under his command. He will mention what officer or officers have been in the command of each corps during the period in queſtion, not however, adverting to every occaſional command of a

 few

few days; and it will be his duty to ſtate the degree of attention which he conceives each officer to have beſtowed on his regiment, and the progreſs it has made while under his particular directions in diſcipline in the field exerciſes in general, and particularly in the manœuvres which have been preſcribed for the practice of the troops by his Majeſty's command.

He will ſpecify in regard to each regiment whether the king's regulations are or are not ſtrictly complied with in every reſpect, whether the officers and non-commiſſioned officers are properly inſtructed, and whether they perform with promptitude and energy their duty in the field and in quarters, and by their conduct in their reſpective ſtations, promote to the beſt of their abilities the diſcipline of the regiment. He will in general terms report the goodneſs, ſize, age, and make, of the men and horſes, and the condition of their clothing, arms, accoutrements, and horſe furniture, which are required to be at all times complete and perfectly uniform; he will mention the caſualties which have occurred during the preceding ſix months, reporting the number and appearance of the recruits which have joined each regiment, and the progreſs they have made in learning their exerciſe, and other branches of military diſcipline; he will notice, whether the regimental accompts

compts are kept with accuracy, and whether the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers receive every thing that is their due, both in reſpect to pay and clothing with regularity, and will mention, whether any complaints exiſt in any corps, and of what nature they are; he will ſtate his having inſpected the regimental orderly books with due obſervations in the regularities and irregularities of the entry therein, of the general and ſtanding orders received from the commander in chief, or from the ſecretary war; he will aſcertain, that no man is kept on the ſtrength of any regiment under his command, who is not clothed, and who does not do his duty, as a ſoldier.

The management of the regimental hoſpitals, and the regularity obſerved in regard to the men's meſſing, will form an eſſential part of this report. And in the event of any irregularity having occurred in the proceeding of any regimental court-martial, or in the execution of the ſentences awarded by them; it is his Royal Highneſs's pleaſure, that the ſame ſhall be ſpecially reported. You will pleaſe to circulate the contents of this letter to all the general officers within the diſtrict under your command, to the end, that they may be prepared to comply with his Royal Highneſs's orders.

(Signed)

W. FAWCETT,
Adjutant General.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
88
MAR

Inſpection Return, and Report of the *Regiment of*
as inſpected *by*

	Commiſſioned Officers.						Staff Officers.				Non-Commiſſioned				Age.		
	Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Adjutant.	Quarter-Maſter.	Surgeon.	Aſſiſtant Surgeon.,	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers and Fifers.	Privates.	From 16 to 25	From 25 to 40	From 40 to 50 and upwards.
Under Arms -																	
On Duty -																	
Sick - -																	
Abſent -																	
Total Effective -																	
Wanting -																	
Total Eſtabliſhment																	

IT is hereby certified, that the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Private Men have been regularly ſettled with Monthly ſince the laſt Inſpection, and that there are not at preſent any exiſting claims for Clothing, Balances of Pay, or Stoppages;—nor is any man borne on the ſtrength of the Regiment who is not regularly clothed, and does his duty.

(Pay-Maſter's Signature)

(Commanding Officer's Signature)

(Adjutant's Signature)

N. B. The vacant ſpace underneath is to be left clear for the Major General's particular report.

Preſented for the peruſal of the Inſpecting General

Commanded by
Day of

…niſſioned Officers and Privates.

Age.	Size.			Caſualties ſince laſt Inſpection.			Recruits ſince laſt Inſpection.			By whom the Regiment has been commanded.	Number of Months.	State of the Clothing.
From 40 to 50 and upwards.	5F. 6In. & under	To 5 Ft. 9 Inches	To 6 Ft. & upw.	Dead.	Diſcharged.	Deſerted.	Diſciplined.	Undiſciplined.	Rejected.			The Clothing now in wear is of the year and was iſſued to the Men in the Month of laſt.

Preſented for the peruſal of the Inſpecting General

(On the Reverse.)

I. Regimental Account Book, ſigned by the Men.

II. Regimental Orderly Books, with the Standing Orders from Head Quarters and the War Office.

III. State of Regimental Hoſpital, with the Diet Book and Stoppages made—and how expended.

IV. Regimental Courts Martial, Entry Books, with the Parts of the Sentences executed.

V. Plan of Regimental Meſſing.

Specific Return of Troops embarked on board His Majesty's Ships of War, &

Head Quarters on board the	Regiments or Detachments, Engineers Artillery	Officers present.		Serjeants present.	Trumpeters or Drum	Effective, Rank & Fi	
		Commiſ.	Staff.			Men.	Horſes
Ships -							
* - - -							
* - - -							
* - - -							
* - - -							
* - - -							
* - - -							
* - - -							
	Total						

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 MAR 89

)

f War, and under the Command of

ank & File		Provisions on board each Ship.							Remarks.
Horses.		Bisc.	Rum.	Water.	Beer.	Ammunit.			
		No. of Casks.	No. of Galls.	No. of Casks.	No. of Butts.	Powder.	Ball.	Artifi. Tools.	Artillery.	

(Signed)————————Commander in Chief.

Morning Report of the *Regiment of*

COMPANIES.	Officers present.					Present fit for Duty.	On Guard.	For Guard.	On Fatigue.	On Command.	On Furlough.	Sick	
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enfigns.	Staff.							In Quarters.	In Hoſpital.
Colonel Lt. Col. Major Capts. {													
Total													
Serjeants -		-		-									
Corporals -		-		-									
Drummers -		-		-									

Abſent Officers.

Names and Rank.	By whoſe Leave.	To

at of *commanded by*

On Furlough.	Sick.			At Drill.		Absent.		At Work.	Cooks.	Lance Corporals.	Officers Servants.	Batmen.	Pioneers.	Taylors.	Attached to Bn Guns.	Supernu. Drummers.	Music.	Prisoners.	Effective.	Wanting.	Establishment.
	In Quarters.	In Hospital.	Absent.	Recruits.	Defaulters.	With Leave.	Without Leave.														

To what Time.	Officers on Duty, and on what Duty.

Weekly State of the

commanded by

Officers present.		Rank and Fil
Colonel.		
Lieutenant Colonel.		
Major.		
Captains.		
Lieutenants.		
Enfigns.		
Staff.		
Serjeants.	Non-Commiſſioned	
Drummers.		
Preſent and fit for Duty.		
Sick.		
On Command.		
Recruiting.		

Regiment of

k and File.				Wanting to Complete.			Alterations ſince laſt Return.				
On Command.	Recruiting.	On Furlough.	Total.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Joined.	Dead.	Diſcharged.	Deſerted.	Recruits not joined.

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 MAR 69

Monthly Return of His Majesty's *Regiment of*

Companies.	Officers present.											Serjeants present	Drummers present	Effe	
	Commissioned.						Staff.								
	Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Chaplains	Adjutant	Quarter-Master	Surgeon	Mate			Present fit for Duty	Sick in Quarters
Colonel															
Lieut. Colonel															
Major															
Captains															
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Absent Officers.

Names & Rank.	Since what Time.	By whose Leave.	For wh

giment of *Commanded by*

Drummers present	Effective, Rank and File.							Want. to comp.			Alterations since last Return.				
	Present fit for Duty	Sick in Quarters	Sick in Hospitals	On Command	Recruiting	On Furlough	Total	Serjeants	Drummers	Rank and File	Joined	Dead	Discharged and recommended.	Discharged not recommended.	Deserted

For what Time.	Names & Rank of Officers on Duty, and what Duty.	Vacant Offices, and by what Means.

(Signed)

Return of Officers Preſent and Abſent of His Majeſt
Commanded by

Quarters of the Regiment.	Compa
	Colonel Lieutenant Col Major Captains {

Abſent Officers.

Names & Rank.	Since what time.	By whoſe leave.

s Majeſty's *Regiment of*

Companies.	Officers preſent.											Officers on Duty, and on what Duty	Vacant Offices & by what Means
	Commiſſioned.						Staff.						
	Colonel.	Liutenant Col.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Chaplain.	Adjutant	Quar.-Maſter.	Surgeon.	Surgeon's Ma.		
ant Colonel													
s													
Total													

leave.	For what time.

General Return of Forage iſſued to the Horſes of the Offic
in Barracks at

Dates of Weekly Returns.	No. of Horſes.	No. of Rations	Hay. Ct. qr. lb.	Straw. Ct. qr. lb.	Prices of Straw per Cwt.	Oat

I certify upon Honour, that the Horſes charged in th
periods therein ſpecified, that the Forage was actually given
and that due care has been taken to obtain the ſeveral artic

N. B. The above Certificate to be given when the Co
where Contracts are made by the Barrack Office, what follo

Printed by C. Roworth, Hudſ

the Officers and Men of the *Regiment of*
from *to*

s / v	Oats.	Price of Oats per		Total amount of Hay, Straw and Corn	Amount of Stoppages at 8½d per Diem.	Exceeding the amount of Stoppages.

ed in the above Return, were effective during the reſpective
lly given according to the Rates and Prices therein charged,
eral articles at the loweſt prices, and moſt reaſonable terms.

(Signed)

the Commanding Officers purchaſe the Forage. In caſes
hat follows the word ſpecified, may be omitted.

th, Hudſon's Court, Strand.

MUSEUM
15
69
MAR

BOOKS

PRINTED FOR

T. EGERTON,

At the Military Library, near Whitehall.

BY HIS MAJESTY's COMMAND.

1 INSTRUCTIONS and Regulations for the Movements and Formations of the Cavalry, compriſing the Inſtructions for 1799, with new plates, 6s.

2 Elucidation of ſeveral Parts of His Majeſty's Regulations for the Formations and Movements of Cavalry, with 33 copper plates, the ſecond edi- with additions, 6s.

3 Rules and Regulations for the Sword Exerciſe of the Cavalry, with 30 copper plates, boards, 6s.

4 Light Infantry Exerciſe, as ordered by His Majeſty's Regulations, 6d.

5 Regulations for the Exerciſe of Riflemen and Light Infantry, and Inſtructions for their Conduct in the Field, with plates, 3s. 6d.

6 General Regulations and Orders relative to the Duties in Field and Cantonments.

7 General Regulations and Orders for the Conduct of his Majeſty's Forces in Great Britain.

Inſtructions

8 Inſtructions for Huſſars, &c. tranſlated from the Original, by G. H. Roſe, Eſq. M. P. 3s.

9 Treatiſe on Military Equitation, dedicated by permiſſion to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with plates. By Lieut. Col. W. Tyndale, 7s 6d.

10 Six Letters on the Subject of the Armed Yeomanry, illuſtrated with copper plates. Dedicated by permiſſion to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. By Francis Percival Eliot, Major in the Staffordſhire Volunteer Cavalry, 6s

11 Treatiſe on the Diſcipline of Light Cavalry. By Capt. L. Neville, with plates, boards, 4s.

12 Inſtructions for Young Dragoon Officers, with cuts, 3d edit. boards, 3s. 6d.

13 Inſtructions for the Armed Yeomanry. By Sir W. Young, Bart. 2s.

14 A few Minutes and Obſervations for the Uſe of Gentlemen and Yeomanry. By W. Allen, Adjutant of the Two Troops of Herefordſhire Gentlemen and Yeomanry, 1s.

15 Hints to the Gentlemen of the Corps of Mounted Yeomanry, with copper plates, 1s. 6d.

16 Remarks on Cavalry, by the Pruſſian Major General of Huſſars, Warnery, tranſlated from the Original, with many plates, 1l. 1s.

17 Treatiſe on the Duty of Infantry Officers, and the preſent Syſtem of Britiſh Military Diſcipline, ſewed, 3s. 6d.

Inſtructions

18 Inſtructions for forming a Regiment of Infantry for Parade of Exerciſe; together with the Eighteen Manœuvres, as ordered to be practiſed by His Majeſty's Infantry Forces; accompanied with Explanations and Diagrams. By Captain H. Dickinſon, 5s.

19 Military Operations in Ireland, with plates, 2s. 6d.

20 Somerville's Memoir on the Medical Arrangements, neceſſary to be obſerved in Camps, 3s.

21 Military Finance, new edition, bound, 3s 6d.

22 Inſtructions for the Drill, and Method of performing the Eighteen Manœuvres. By Capt. Ruſſell, with plates, 7s. 6d.

23 Letter to the Rt. Hon. W. Windham, on a partial Re-organization of the Britiſh Army. By Major General J. Money, 1s. 6d.

24 The Principles of Fortification for the Uſe of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. By Iſaac Landmann, F. A. S. Profeſſor of Fortification and Artillery, at the ſaid Academy, 2s 6d.

25 Landmann's Practical Geometry, for the Uſe of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, 7s. 6d.

26 Weſt's Military Figures, for elucidating the Theory, and facilitating the Practice of Army Tactics; with Inſtructions, &c.

27 Military Obſervations. By J. C. Pleydell, Eſq. 4s.

28 Exerciſe of the Long Bow and Pike, with Reaſons for reviving their Uſe in Defence of the Country. 3s 6d.

Muller's

29 Muller's Works of Fortification, Attack and Defence, Engineering, Artillery, &c.

30 Simes's Treatiſe on the Military Science; comprehending the grand Operations of War, and General Rules for conducting an Army in the Field, 4to. 15s.

31 Simes's Regulator to form the Officer and complete the Soldier, 8vo. 6s.

32 Simes's Inſtructor for Non-commiſſion Officers and Private Men, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

33 Regimental Book for the Uſe of the Major or Adjutant, beautifully engraved, with proper Heads, folio.

34 Returns for Horſe, Dragoons and Foot; Muſter Rolls, Atteſtations, Furloughs, Diſcharges, &c.

35 Miller's (Captain) Art of Self-Defence, on copper plates. folio 10s. 6d.

36 New Art of War, by Capt. Anderſon, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

37 Cadet, a Military Treatiſe, 8vo. 5s.

38 Phipps's Military Diſcipline, with copper plates, 12mo. 4s.

39 Saldern's (General) Tactics, tranſlated by Landmann, 7s. 6d.

40 O'Brien's Naval Evolutions, with copper plates, 4to. 10s. 6d.

41 Dalrymple's Military Eſſay, cuts, 8vo. 6s.

42 Bell's Eſſay on Military firſt Principles, 8vo. 5s.

43 Wolfe's Inſtructions to Young Officers, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Elementary

44 Elementary Principles of Tactics, many copper plates, 8vo. 6s.

45 Antoni on Gunpowder, Fire Arms, and the Service of Artillery, by Captain Thompſon, 10s. 6d.

46 Lloyd's (Gen.) Hiſtory of the War in Germany, vol. 2, 1l. 1s.

47 ———— Political and Military Rhapſody, 7s.

48 Cuthbertſon's Syſtem for the interior Oeconomy of a Battalion, 5s.

49 Speculative Ideas on the probable Conſequences of an Invaſion, 1s. 6d.

50 Remarks on the preſent Defective State of Fire Arms, with a Deſcription of a newly-invented Gun-Lock, by G. Bolton, Eſq. 1s.

51 King of Pruſſia's Campaigns, 12mo. 3s.

52 Donkin's Military Collections and Remarks, 8vo. 5s.

53 Art of Defence on Foot with the Broad Sword and Sabre, uniting the Highland and Auſtrian Method into one regular Syſtem, adapted for the Cut and Thruſt Swords worn by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, with copper plates, 6s.

54 Lochee's Elements of Fortification, many copper plates, 7s. 6d.

55 Lochee's Field Fortification, cuts, 5s.

56 Lochee's Eſſay on forming Camps, 5s

57 Lochee's Treatiſe on Military Education, 2s

58 King of Pruſſia's Secret Inſtructions, 4s. 6d.

Where

Where may be had.

59 Eſſai General de Fortification, et d'Attaque et Defenſe des Places; dans lequel ces deux Sciences ſont expliquees et miſes l'une par l'autre a la portee de toute le Monde. Ouvrage utile aux Militaires de toutes les Claſſes. Dedie au Roi de Pruſſe. Par M. de B*** Ingenieur Francois.

60 Hutton's Courſe of Military Mathematics, 2 vol. 15s.

61 Tielke's Field Engineer, tranſlated by Col. Hewgill, 2 vol. 1l. 8s.

62 Tielke's Works, tranſlated by Craufurd, 2 vol. 1l. 10s.

63 Officer's Manual in the Field, or a Series of Military Plans, 15s.

64 A comprehenſive View of the Interior of Regiments, &c. by C. James, Eſq.

65 The Military Miſcellany, containing Extracts from Col. Tempelhoffe's Hiſtory of the Seven Years War. By the Hon. Col. Lindſay, 2 vol. 12s.

66 Epitome of Military Events; tranſlated from the French Original, printed at Hamburgh.